IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Arago at this Port and the Europa at Halifax.

THE BRITISH AGGRESSIONS BEFORE PARLIAMENT.

OVERHAULING AMERICAN SHIPS DISAVOWED.

OPINIONS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

Lord Brougham on the Slave-Trade.

Successful Trial Trip of the Atlantic Telegraph Steamers.

The French Scheme for a Ship Canal in Nicaragua.

Explanation of M. Belly's Mission.

Decline in Cotton---Consols Unchanged.

The steamship *Arago*, from Southampton on the 2d of June, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The R. M. steamship *Europa*, Capt. LEITCH, from Liverpool at 10 o'clock on the afternoon of the 5th inst., arrived at Halifax at 12½ o'clock, yesterday afternoon, bringing three days later news than the *Arago*.

The *Europa* reports, 6th inst., off Marilers, passed steamship *Persia*, steering south; also, American bark *Milton*, heading northeast. On the 14th inst., lat. 46°, lon. 57°, passed brig *Joseph Adreen*, steering south; also, schooner *Canopus*, standing north.

The *Europa* brings a detachment of nine officers and one hundred and sixty-four privates for the 62d and 63d Regiments.

The *Vanderbilt* arrived off Cowes at 3 A. M., Wednesday, June 2.

The steamships *City of Washington* and *Anglo-Saxon* arrived out at noon on the 3d inst.

Among the *Arago's* passengers are T. BUCHANAN READ, Dr. WELLS, of New-Haven, and family, the family of Mr. MORAN, and Mr. CHARLES CHALON, Spanish Vice-Consul.

The *Arago's* advices from London are the same date as those brought by the *Nova Scotian*, and telegraphed from Cape Race.

The *Times* says: "The Eastern Steam Navigation Company propose to raise £220,000, required for the completion of the *Leviathan*, by granting annuities of £5, terminable in eight years for a payment of £20. They have also decided that the vessel shall be permanently employed in the traffic between England and America. Portland, in the State of Maine, is to be the American port, and Holyhead or Liverpool will be selected on this side. The passage is hoped to be regularly accomplished in seven days, and it is considered that seven or eight voyages out and home may be performed yearly. An estimate is put forward of probable earnings, showing a net profit of £17,700 per voyage. In this it is assumed the number of passengers each way will be 2,100, and that the fares should be £21, £12 and £6, for first, second and third class."

The *Chronicle* says: "The Mormon agents in England have stopped emigration from Europe during the pending difficulty, but probably will resume operations as soon as it is decided to what quarter they shall direct their steps."

The Atlantic Telegraph Fleet returned to Plymouth from their experimental trip on the 3d instant. The experiment of paying out the cable in water nearly three miles deep, and much deeper than it is anywhere between Ireland and Newfoundland, was entirely successful, and the new machinery is pronounced perfect. The operation of splicing was perfected four times and the cable was payed out at the rate of seven to eight knots per hour. The expedition finally starts from Plymouth on the 9th or 10th of June.

Government had chartered twenty additional ships to convey troops to India, and it was said that 25,000 men, including four cavalry regiments, were to be sent out without delay.

Messrs. RAWSON, SON & Co., of London and Liverpool, with branches in India and China, and largely engaged in the Eastern trade, had suspended with liabilities estimated at £700,000 sterling, assets said to be ample. The failure was caused by depreciation in Eastern produce, and failure of expected remittances.

The Government has instructed the Post-Office authorities to make up a mail for the steamer from Galway to New-York, and the United States have been invited to dispatch a return mail by same conveyance.

A trial trip of the *Indian Empire*, one of the new Ocean American steamships for the Galway line, took place on the 29th ult. The ship made 12 knots. A distinguished party were on board, including Mr. JOHN OGR LEVER, of Manchester, the projector of the line. An elegant *déjeuner* was served on board, and, in answer to a toast in his honor, Mr. LEVER entered into explanatory details of the new project, which, under the title of "The Atlantic Steam Navigation Company," contemplates a fortnightly line of vessels between Galway and the American continent, carrying the Irish mails, of which the *Indian Empire* is to be the pioneer. He professed his object to be to accomplish the passage from Galway to Halifax in eight days, and to carry passengers and letters at a considerable reduction from existing rates.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 26th of May, says:

"M. DE PENE, the victim of the duel with Sub-Lieutenant HYENNE, is to-day reported better, but no well-founded hope is felt of his ultimate recovery. HYENNE and COURTIEL (the latter a near relative of the Minister of the Interior, and whose conduct in the first duel was admitted to be honorable) were summoned to Versailles. The officers of the garrison gave them an entertainment, and it is said that a toast was drunk to the defenders of the army, with some smart remarks about journalism and journalists. The animosity between the military and the opposite element, the civil, grows stronger and stronger, and envenoms the existing discontent. Among the men of sense and honor in the army who have disapproved in very decided terms the second duel, is General McMAHON. The law officers are determined to follow up the affair vigorously."

Rioting was taking place almost nightly in Belfast on a large scale. Places of worship and private houses had been attacked, and a considerable amount of property destroyed. The military and police were engaged in quelling the factious fights.

The following United States Consuls had been officially recognized: SAMUEL WARD, at Bristol; GEORGE R. WEST, at Bay Islands, and ALBERT G. CATLIN, at Prince Edwards Island.

The *Globe's* Paris correspondent says the Circassians have beaten a Russian division, and taken a gun-sloop.

There is nothing later from India.

The Bombay mail of May 8 had been received in England, but the details add nothing important to the telegraphic summary per the *Nova Scotian*.

The *Chronicle* has the following: "The intelligence from China relates almost entirely to the movements of the diplomatists. The Russian envoy, Count PUTIATIN, arrived at Shanghae in the steamer *America*, on the 22d March; the United States Commissioner, Mr. REED, by the *Minnesota*, on the 24th; the Earl of ELGIN, by the *Furious*, on the 25th; the French Ambassador, Baron GROS, by the *Audacieuse*, on the 30th."

At a meeting of the creditors of R. BAINBRIDGE & Co., of London and New-York, after considerable delay and long negotiation, an arrangement was come to, to pay all claims under £10 in full, in two months from March 17 next; 12s. 6d. on claims between £10 and £100, in six months from March 20 next; and 13s. 4d., in four installments; extending over two years, on debts of $100 and upwards.

A guarantee was at first positively refused, and it was only after repeated pressure that certain securities were obtained, worth about £10,000, or nearly 9s. 6d. on the pound of the composition.

The *Post* says that the close of the Paris Bourse was very gloomy on Friday, except as regards the Rentes, which kept its ground comparatively well. Other securities gave way in consequence of important sales. Some defaulters were spoken of, and this circumstance probably assists the downward movement.

The *Times* city article of Friday evening reports the funds full and no change in money.

THE BRITISH AGGRESSIONS IN ENGLAND.

Views of the English Press---The Question Before Parliament---Acts of the Cruisers Disavowed.

The London papers, received by the *Arago*, make no comments on the reports which had reached them of the late aggressions by British cruisers in the Gulf of Mexico. The London journals take the accounts from the NEW YORK TIMES, and the London *Times*, in publishing them, merely says that "all the New-York papers have leading articles, written in rather an angry spirit, on the proceedings of the British cruisers in overhauling American vessels." Our London cotemporaries also publish the proceedings in the Senate on this subject, but make no comment thereon.

In its West India news the London *Times*, announcing the seizure of the *Cortes*, which created such an excitement here, says: "Another fine schooner called the *Cortes* has been captured by the *Forward* gun-boat off the coast of Cuba, being engaged in the Slave-trade; she has arrived at Port Royal."

The London papers, however, by the *Europa* make some allusion to the prevalent excitement in this country. The *Times*, in a leader on the searching of American vessels, reiterates its objections against the policy of maintaining a squadron which has proved so ineffectual for the ends in view. It says, whatever the right of the case may be, and however far Americans may be ready to go, at present, for peace sake, we cannot but look forward to a day when it will be more disagreeable, and at the same time more unnecessary, for the Americans to submit, and a still greater let-down for our pride to give way. After passing some censure upon the apathy of the American Government in the suppression of the Slave-trade, it concludes as follows: "We do not compel her to the virtue she has not; before very long the mere attempt must bring on a fearful war. Is there no such thing as giving up a crusade which began with being optional and is found to be ineffectual? Is nothing to be surrendered except after the loss of 30,000 lives on both sides, and thirty millions of money? *Is there no other use equally benevolent to which we could put the half million and valuable lives annually sunk in those squadrons?*

In the City Article of the *Times* some reflections are made on the same subject, and it is asked whether supposing America to be unwilling to find ships for the Slave-trade, if the squadron might not make an agreement for one or two American officers to be received as permanent guests on board British vessels while serving on such duties, and for all searches to be conducted under the auspices of such American officers.

The *Daily News* editorial, on the same subject, regards the affair as a disagreeable one, but thinks it is premature to jump at conclusions without hearing both sides of the question. It discredits the reports made by some of the American Captains.

The same paper draws a contrast between the serf emancipation policy of Russia and the slave-policy of America, and incidentally reviews the career of TOURGUENEFF and EDWARD EVERETT, upon the latter of whom it casts some bitter reflections.

The London *Post* thinks if injury has been sustained, *England cannot refuse the reparation demanded by* CASS; and calls for such forbearance in the matter complained of as will not endanger the friendly relations between the two countries.

The London *Star* thinks the danger is imminent *unless the British Government recede from its untenable position.*

The *Times* has another leader in favor of putting an end to the Anti-Slave-trade crusade, on the ground that it will inevitably soon bring on a serious collision between England and the United States.

THE BRITISH AGGRESSIONS ON AMERICAN COMMERCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—May 31.

Mr. LINDSAY thought that the present discussion had been unduly prolonged. [Hear, hear.] He wished to call the attention of the House to a state of feeling on the part of the people of the United States which required the attention of the House, and which had arisen from the fact that certain ships of the United States had been boarded and fired into by British cruisers. It was alleged that a boat belonging to a British man-of-war had entered Sagua la Grande, a port on the south coast of Cuba. This boat was manned by 15 British seamen and commanded by an officer. It boarded one Spanish and twelve American vessels that were in the harbor, demanded a sight of their papers, inspected the holds, and in some cases went to the extent of boring casks in the holds. This was done, not in one of the creeks where suspicious vessels were likely to rendezvous, but in a port of trade. In other cases vessels were boarded, fired into, or searched. Intelligence of these acts arrived by the mail on that day week, but further information had been received by the mail that morning. He was one of those who could not contemplate the possibility of war between the two countries so nearly allied by commerce, but the Government ought to do something to allay the angry feeling which existed in the United States on this subject. [Hear.] The papers of that morning stated that the United States Government had given orders to the various Collectors of Customs to report all outrages committed by the British in the Gulf of Mexico. Orders had also been issued to fit out the frigate *Saratoga* at New-York, and the brig *Dolphin* at Boston, for strengthening the Gulf squadron. These vessels might come into collision with the British men-of-war, and a state of things might arise which the people in both countries would deeply deplore. It was further stated that the President had demanded explanations from England and Spain in reference to the search and visitation of American vessels in the vicinity of Cuba and its harbors. The captain of the American brig *Wingold*, which arrived at Boston on the 16th, reported that on the 30th of April, after leaving Sierra Morena, he was fired into by a British cruiser. One of the balls was buried in the mainmast, close by the captain's head. This vessel was afterwards boarded by a fully-armed boat's crew, which insisted on examining the brig's papers. It might be that these vessels were supposed to be engaged in the Slave-trade, but he did not see how British cruisers were justified in boarding indiscriminately vessels in port. He wished to ask whether it was the fact that several merchant-vessels belonging to the United States, engaged in the trade with Havana or with the west coast of Africa, were fired into, boarded, searched and detained by British cruisers, and, if so, by what authority and under whose instructions the commanders of these ships had acted?

Mr. WALPOLE said that some of the facts mentioned by the honorable gentleman had now reached the ears of the Government for the first time. He should feel obliged by the honorable gentleman giving notice of his question for to-morrow.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Tuesday, June 1.

Mr. LINDSAY begged to ask the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether it was the case that several merchant-vessels belonging to the United States, engaged in the trade with Havana, or with the West Coast of Africa, had been fired into, boarded, searched, and detained by British cruisers; and if so, by what authority, or under whose instructions, did the commanders of those ships so act?

Mr. S. FITZGERALD regretted that he could not give a satisfactory answer last night to the question of the honorable gentleman, as he was aware the honorable gentleman was anxious that some answer should go out by the mail which left this evening. He begged to say that in reference to the cases which the honorable gentleman stated to the House last night, the Government had no official knowledge of them whatever. The statement, merely cut out of a New-York newspaper, had been forwarded to the Government by the British Ambassador at Washington. With regard to one case, that of the *Cortes*, *he had come to a different conclusion from that of the American newspapers, and was inclined to think that the capture was properly made.* With regard to the other cases, he could only say that Her Majesty's Government would deeply regret that any such occurrence should have taken place, and that they were as anxious as the Government of the United States that no such occurrence should take place. The real difficulty arose from the fact that slavers almost invariably hoisted the American flag. Her Majesty's Government had signified to the Government of the United States that they were ready to adopt such measures as the latter might suggest to meet that difficulty. *Orders had been already sent out by the Admiralty, giving peremptory instructions to our officers to observe the utmost caution, and those instructions would again be carefully repeated.* [Hear, hear.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 4.

Mr. WILSON asked whether there was any objections to lay upon the table the correspondence between the British Government and that of the United States respecting the Slave-trade.

Mr. FITZGERALD replied that the American Government had made grave charges against certain British officers, but no official accounts had been received from those officers. He could only say that if occurrences such as those complained of *had occurred they would be viewed with the deepest regret by the Government and immediate explanations given.* The fullest information should be laid before Parliament as early as possible, meanwhile he had only to add that orders had been sent out to the officer in command of the squadron *in the Cuban waters to make every inquiry into the subject, and that the greatest caution and forbearance should be exercised towards vessels bearing the American flag.*

Miscellaneous Proceedings in Parliament.

RELEASE OF EDITOR WILKES—PASSAGE OF THE PROPERTY QUALIFICATION AND ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH BILLS—THE ARMY BILL—THE INDIA AND CHINA QUESTIONS—ARREST OF CAPTAIN JUDKINS IN NEW-YORK.

On the 2d inst., in the House of Commons, WASHINGTON WILKES, the Editor who was imprisoned for a breach of the privileges of the House, was discharged, having withdrawn the libelous charges made in his journal.

The bill abolishing the property qualifications of members of Parliament was passed through the Committee.

On the 3d, in the Commons, the Atlantic Telegraph Company bill was read a third time and passed, as also the Property Qualification bill.

Mr. ROEBUCK gave notice that he should shortly call attention to the whole subject of the Hudson's Bay Company.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to Mr. GIBSON, said that it would not be convenient to lay before the House the Correspondence with Turkey on the subject of the Suez Canal.

Sir J. WALSH asked wether it was in the contemplation of the Government to take any steps in consequence of the resolution of the House in favor of placing the whole administration and control of the army under the individual authority and control of a single Minister.

Mr. DISRAELI said, that the division on the subject was taken in a very thin House, and as the majority was so small (only two) it was not the intention of the Government to recommend any steps to be taken in consequence of the vote given on that occasion.

Mr. DISRAELI, in reply to a question, said there had been no rupture of the negotiations which had been opened with the Emperor of China; on the contrary, what the Emperor had done was this: He had not sent to Lord ELGIN at Shanghae, but had sent a message requesting Lord ELGIN to meet his messenger at Canton. Lord ELGIN, however, had then gone north. He could not lay Lord ELGIN's instructions on the table, because, as we were acting with allies it would be inconvenient to the public service.

Mr. FITZGERALD stated that Mr. TULIN, a foreigner had been appointed British Consul at Mobile, solely on the ground of public service to Great Britain, although a certificate of naturalization had been refused him in England.

General PEEL, in reply to an inquiry, confirmed the report that Mr. ELLIOT, military storekeeper at Weedon, had absconded, and sailed for America in the steamer of May 22, and stated that the amount of his deficiency had not been ascertained.

On the 4th inst., in the House of Lords, Lord DERBY intimated that the Governor-General of India was supreme in military as well as civil matters, and that he had no reason to believe that any difficulties had ever taken place between Sir COLIN CAMPBELL and Lord CANNING.

In the Commons a variety of questions were put to the Government.

Mr. D'ISRAELI, in response to inquiries by Lord JOHN RUSSELL, as to the affairs in China, said it was impossible for him to afford any fresh information upon the subject. The present Government had extended to Lord ELGIN the same wide discretion given him by the former Government, but they were not aware of his motive in proceeding to the northward after he had been invited by the Chinese Government to repair to Canton, and what demands he had required from the Chinese Government they could not say.

Mr. BRIGHT remarked that the original question concerned only great Britain, and the power of the country was amply sufficient to vindicate its honor, without entangling it in complicated relations with France, Prussia and the United States. He strongly urged the Government to bring the matter to a speedy termination. England was now at war with one-half the human race, and had fifteen thousand men and seventy ships in China, and he doubted whether the operations would be attended with the slightest benefit to trade.

Sir J. PACKINGTON said it was intended to reduce the force in the East at the earliest practicable moment.

Mr. HORSEFALL asked whether the Government had any information of the arrest of Captain JUDKINS, of the *Persia*, at New-York.

Mr. FITZGERALD replied that the Government had received no official information of Captain JUDKINS' arrest.

Lord Brougham and the Slave-Trade.

The annual meeting of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society was held in London on the 29th ult., Lord BROUGHAM presiding.

The Secretary, in giving an abstract of the Society's annual report, said that a sum of £400,000 had been paid by England to Spain, to compensate her for the losses which she would sustain by the emancipation of her slaves, and the Society considered the time had arrived when measures should be adopted by this country to compel Spain to pursue an honest course in this matter. From information received by the Society, it appeared that the number of slaves annually landed in Cuba *was not less than from fifteen to twenty thousand.* The native trade of Africa was greatly increased. Not less than 20,000 tons of palm oil had been shipped from the Bight of Benin, and the exports of cotton had in seven years increased from 230 pounds to 4,000,000 pounds. An attempt was being made to revive the Slave-trade in France, under the insidious guise of importing free laborers from Africa. Active measures had been taken by a certain party in this country to introduce a similar plan, to which the attention of the Society was most energetically directed.

Lord BROUGHAM, on rising to address the meeting, was received with loud cheers. The noble and learned lord repudiated all claim to the merit of having had a principal hand in the abolition of the Slave-trade. It was to THOMAS CLARKSON and his worthy coöperators, the Society of Friends, aided by a WILBERFORCE, that that great work was due primarily, but ultimately to the Ministry of Mr. Fox, Lord GRENVILLE, and Lord GREY, in 1807, who, as their last act before quitting office, which an absurd cry of intolerance compelled them to do, introduced the Act for the Abolition of the African Slave-trade. Unhappily (said the noble lord) that was sought to be accomplished by pecuniary penalties alone, and when I found two or three years after that these penalties were not sufficient—because in the gambling nature of men, and of slave-traders included, they could well afford to lose five cargoes of slaves by confiscation, and to pay the penalties of seizures, provided one out or six cargoes escaped and brought them the enormous profits which that unnatural traffic created—it seemed to me fit—and it is in that respect only that I can be said to have had any effectual hand in the carrying out of this great measure—that it should be treated no longer as a mere revenue question, as one of penalties and confiscation; but as one of penal law, and an act to be punished as a crime. How could I, then, do otherwise than listen to the call to break through my rule which for many years I had laid down to myself, not to attend public meetings, and attend here to-day? [Cheers.] When I found that in other countries on both sides of the Atlantic, there were attempts making to revive that traffic and go backward to slavery itself, it seemed to me that the time had come, I will not say to show that in our "ashes live their wonted fires," [cheers,] but that we had awakened from the slumbering of advanced age—awakened before descending into that state of slumbering, feeble, unreasoning and narrative old age, and that before descending therein to I should add one effort more to the great cause. [Cheers.] The antiquity of the system of slavery has been urged in its favor, and has been even transferred to the slave-trade itself by some of the statesmen of America in a late debate in Congress. When speaking of the peasantry, as they call the slaves, they say that they are a peculiarly happy and comfortable people, and that their situation is one which the peasantry of any other country might envy. There is one subject upon which I must be permitted to say a word—I mean the scheme of what is called free emigration from the coast of Africa. [Cheers.] *It is the grossest abuse of language to talk of free emigration from the coast of Africa.* I lately had occasion to see some most respectable and gallant officers who had served in the French navy during the Crimean war, and who had lately been on the coast of Africa as superintendents of the shipment of those so-called free negroes. I found from them that the mortality on board the vessels—with all the excellent regulations of the French Government—on a 30 days' voyage from Africa to Guadaloupe and Martinique *was as much as* 10 *per cent. in those* 30 *days.* On my asking how the men were obtained, *I learnt that every one of them was a slave*, purchased for the purpose of being taken on board the French ships. They were slaves brought up to the coast from the interior, and then liberated, in order to be put on board under indentures, which these poor negroes, being no doubt excellent French lawyers, must be supposed to understand the exact nature of, binding them to service for a number of years. It is said that we in England have no right to complain, because we ourselves supply our colonies with coolies from India and China, and therefore the French and Spaniards have a right to take negroes from Africa. It is to Cuba alone to which these men are sent, and, depend upon it, *unless you blockade the ports of Cuba it is in vain to expect that the system can be put down.* I agree with those who think that the better course to take is not to trust to any blockade of the Cuban coast, but to do all we can in concert with the French Government *in order to obtain the emancipation of the slaves in Cuba itself.* The instant that emancipation takes place there would be an end to all speculation on the part of our kinsfolk in America to obtain possession of Cuba, for the great object of those who entertain that notion is to obtain increased preponderance of the slave States in the Union. [Cheers.] The weight which this country ought to have with the Government of Spain, joined with that of France, if brought to bear upon that Government, would, I am convinced, soon succeed in obtaining this great advantage to our cause. There was never a greater delusion, if it is not a gross misrepresentation, than to suppose that our importing Coolies is anything like a parallel case to the traffic carried on by France on the Coast of Africa. I utterly objected to the Coolie system, and brought forward motion after motion against it. But the grand difference is, that the Coolies come from a different sort of country—British officers can prevent them from being kidnapped, and no contraband force is used in getting them on board the ships. But from the African coast these native Africans are obtained from slave-trading princes, who hunt down the slaves for the purpose of capturing and then selling them as what are called free emigrants. [Cheers.] I observe that slavery is not only described by many of its advocates as a very ancient institution, but I see that one of the American statesmen has lately stated in the Assembly of the United States, that the Slave-trade, as well as Slavery, is a very ancient practice, and that in former times, and in almost all parts of the world, it was carried on. It is ancient, no doubt. But there is another more ancient practice not altogether unconnected with slave-trading. I mean the practice of murder, and of the worst sort of murder, fratricidal murder; for it does so haopen that the first man that was born murdered the second, and that second born was his brother. But I do not think you would deem it a palliation of the offence of murder or of fratricide to cite its undeniable antiquity. We are told that some misrepresentations prevail as to the results of our great measure of emancipation. It has been held forth as having been a complete failure. The statement already made by our worthy secretary shows that there is no foundation for that statement. I find that Mr. Governor HINCKES, writing from Barbadoes in the present year, says that there is one estate which during the time of Slavery was worked by 230 slaves, and which was sold for £15,000. Since emancipation it has been worked by 60 free laborers and 30 children, and it has produced three times the quantity of sugar which it formerly did, and was sold last year for £30,000. [Cheers.] It might be the case that in some of the West India islands there was a want of hands, but a noble friend of mine, Lord Douglas, who owns large property in Tobago, went over a short time since to look into the matter for himself. He set to work and introduced plow husbandry and cattle. He had his prejudice against so doing, like other people, but these have been entirely removed by the results which have followed. [Hear, hear.] The utmost exertions are, in my opinion, still necessary for the purpose of preventing that falsely called system of free emigration from the coast of Africa. It is neither more nor less than a revival of the African Slave-trade. The day upon which I have the honor of addressing you is the anniversary of that when the Stuarts were restored—reminding me of the saying of Mr. Fox, that the worst of revolutions is a restoration, for sure I am that if there should be that revival of the African Slave-trade that remark will be found most applicable to the restoration of Slavery in our colonies and the Slave-trade on the African coast. [Cheers.] Ah! there is another anniversary—it is the 1st of August [cheers] a day sanctified, first of all by the accession of the family which now rules this constitutional kingdom—I mean the accession of the House of Brunswick, but still more sanctified in my view by its being the day of the emancipation of our slaves. [Cheers.] Heaven forbid that we should ever live to see a step, however little, retrograding in the direction either of the Slave-trade or Slavery. [The noble lord resumed his seat amid loud and protracted cheers.]

The following resolutions were then proposed and unanimously adopted:

"That it is meeting, while it would impress upon all the duty of laboring for the total abolition of Slavery throughout the world as a crime against God, rejoices in the measures now taken in Africa for the production of cotton at a price and quality that promise to supersede that cultivated by slaves in the western world, and trusts that in the future Government of India especial attention will be paid to introduce measures to promote the cultivation of that staple and of all others now produced by slave labor.

This meeting desires to express its unqualified gratification at the vigorous and enlightened measures which have been adopted by His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias for the extinction of serfdom throughout his vast dominions, and its conviction that they will, under the Divine blessing, largely promote the prosperity of the Empire, and that the ultimate establishment of the great principle of complete human freedom will secure the moral elevation and happiness of his subjects.

That this meeting condemns as calumnious the statements which have recently been circulated in depreciation of the abolition of Slavery by Great Britain, and of the emancipated population of the British West India Colonies and emphatically affirms that they have nobly and triumphantly vindicated their right of freedom, and the justice of the Act of Emancipation, by the signal progress they have since made—socially, morally, and religiously, and further affirms that there is abundant evidence to show that where the laborers are properly located and cared for, adequately remunerated for their work, and fairly kept with them in the punctual payment of their wages, their services may usually be secured to an extent which proves that there is no real want of labor in the colonies. While it would advocate emigration on terms that should leave the emigrant free to select his own master, to fix his own conditions of service, and to obtain the market value of his labor, it condemns all schemes of emigration that violate these principles, as tending to introduce a system of coerced labor utterly at variance with the Emancipation Act."

A vote of thanks to the noble Chairman terminated the proceedings.

The Atlantic Telegraph Expedition.

THE EXPERIMENTAL TRIAL TRIP—PREPARATIONS COMPLETED—A DISPARAGING VIEW OF THE NIAGARA—PROGRAMME OF THE TRIP AND OF THE FINAL PLANS FOR LAYING THE CABLE—DEPARTURE OF THE SQUADRON.

Plymouth (May 27) Correspondence of the London Times.

All the preparations for the trial trip which is to precede by a few days the actual attempt to submerge this cable, are being rapidly completed here, and most probably ere these details are laid before the public the whole squadron will have started for their preliminary cruise in deep water. It was originally intended and expected that the vessels would leave the Sound on Thursday morning last, but one cause or another has occurred to frustrate this arrangement, and it is not now expected that the squadron will be clear off until to-morrow (Saturday) evening. The *Agamemnon*, Captain PREEDY, and the *Niagara*, Captain HUDSON, are lying within a few yards of each other in Hamoaze, and the *Gorgon*, Commander DAYMAN, and the *Valorous*, Captain ALDHAM, which have been appointed by the Admiralty to accompany and assist the expedition, are also anchored near at hand. The first two named are, of course, *the* vessels—the ones on board which the coil is stowed, and from which, in a few more days, it will either be laid or lost, as Providence may decide. Both are now nearly ready for the voyage, and in both the peaceful nature of the expedition seems, judging from appearances, to sit with the most remarkably ill-grace. Their heretofore spotless decks are all begrimed with tar and grease, and uncouth machinery and misshapen coils obstruct and lumber up the places where a short time ago it was almost a breach of the articles of war to leave an untidy-looking rope's end or drop a spot of dirt. Even the hallowed precincts of the quarter decks themselves are become as places of no account, mere platforms for the erection of sheaved wheels to guide the tarry wire into its ocean bed. Nor are the changes which have taken place in the internal arrangements of each ship of less importance. Wardrooms and gunrooms are words of no meaning; cabins are transferred and transformed, one ordinary room being knocked into a dozen for the accommodation of the officers, and a dozen rooms knocked into one for the accommodation of the cable. The latter trifle seems to occupy both ships in every part—on the spar deck or on the keel, in cabins and almost in berths its monstrous tarry folds are always present, lying, coil above coil, for hundreds and hundreds of miles, till the eye is pained and the head made giddy in vain attempts to follow its endless circles. As may readily be imagined, with at least 2,500 tons dead weight on board each vessel, both the *Agamemnon* and *Niagara* are astonishingly deep. The lower deck ports of the former are very near the water, and they are being fastened and caulked before starting. But in spite of this the *Agamemnon* carries her share infinitely better than her long black-looking rival of the United States, which is immersed very deeply indeed by her load. The *Agamemnon* now only draws 26 feet, or actually one foot less than her draught at starting last year; but even at this depth she bears herself well, and looks a noble ship, and one that should be seaworthy in any weather. The *Niagara*, however, draws no less than 27 feet 2 inches aft, and this great draught effects a marvelous and most unpleasant change in her appearance, since it leaves her spar deck scarcely 8 feet above the water's edge. In fact, the main deck is actually below the water's level, and if her lofty bulwarks, some nine or ten feet high, were taken away, she would appear to be almost the last vessel in the world in which it was desirable to venture across the great Atlantic. So much has been said about this *Niagara*, and such exaggerated rumors have been afloat respecting her general capacity as a war steamer, that many of our readers may be surprised to learn that as a war steamer she is almost a total failure. There have been bad bargains out of our own dock-yards, Heaven knows, but they have never yet gone so far as to produce a wall-sided frigate of almost double the tonnage of a line-of battle ship, yet only capable of carrying 12 guns on her spar deck, and none at all on her lower. Any other screw vessel, of the same size as the *Niagara*, should be well fitted for carrying at least 100 of the heaviest ordnance used in warfare. Her share of the cable is admirably well distributed throughout her entire length, and thus, of course, any chance of undue strain in a heavy sea is in a great measure obviated. Still, strange to say, though those on board assert that she is a much stronger vessel than the *Agamemnon*, her decks appear to have given down under the pressure of the enormous coils to a much greater extent than is perceptible on board the latter. On that ship the great bulk of her share of the wire is stowed, as before, in her capacious hold. Last year it was all coiled in one immense circular mass, nearly 100 feet in circumference. By this arrangement, however, the pressure of some 1,300 tons upon such a small surface, was found to be greater than the ship would bear with safety, and it also conduced to her rolling to an extent that was dangerous to the process of submerging. To avoid this, therefore, the hold has been enlarged, and the coil is now laid in a mass, about 60 feet long by some 45 feet wide, and 20 feet deep, and every precaution has been taken to prevent its fouling or coming up in "kinks" while paying out. In addition to this coil there is yet to be one on the orlop deck of 95 miles, and there is one near the forecastle of 230, and a small one of 20 miles for the experimental cruise. In both vessels the paying-out machines are fixed on the starboard side, well astern, and the machines for reeling in the coil in case of any accident occurring or "kink" passing overboard are on the port side. Both those machines have been actively at work since Wednesday, and the regularity and ease of their motion has been all that could be desired. Whatever accident may mar the expedition this time will certainly not be due to these portions of the submerging apparatus. The peculiar mechanism of this machinery, which was devised by Messrs. PENN, FIELD, LLOYD, and EVERETT, and the manner in which it is fitted with APPOLD's break, has already been so fully explained in our columns that it is needless to describe it further. The experimental cruise to test its character and capabilities is almost of a purely formal character, and undertaken more for the sake of showing that no possible precaution towards success has been neglected, rather than in the belief that any improvement can be suggested in the working of the machinery employed.

The programme of the intended proceedings of the expedition may be very briefly told. According to present arrangements the vessels leave the Sound to-morrow evening, and get with all speed into deep water. Directly they are out of "soundings" (meaning in about 2,000 fathoms) a piece of waste cable will be passed from the *Agamemnon* to the *Niagara*, and a splice made. Only this experiment can teach practically the best method of effecting the important junction when in the middle of the Atlantic. The cable will then be sunk from both vessels, and, after a variety of experiments have been made as to its strength, by means of running out, &c, the "reeling in" machines will be set to work to attempt to coil it up again. This latter portion of the task, though not altogether impossible, is so full of difficulty that but little hopes are entertained of recovering the piece with which the experiments are made, and which, to the length of some 30 or 40 miles, will, there is little doubt, remain as a permanent ornament to the bottom of the Atlantic. The loss of the piece, however, is of no consequence, since, apart from the practical value of the results it will furnish, it can have no other use. It is a portion of the coil lost in the attempt of last year, and which was so injured in hauling up from 1,000 fathoms as to become, electrically speaking, of no further value.

The experimental trip (which is likely to last about six days) finished, the vessels return at once to this port, and when the ships fill up with coal and water, the *Agamemnon* will receive her last coil of 95 miles, (making up the total quantity on board of both, exclusive of the shore ends, to 2,966,) and, the final preparations being completed, the squadron will sail for the great undertaking about the 5th of June. Our readers are of course aware that the cable will be submerged by both ships from the centre of the Atlantic, instead of commencing from the Irish coast, as was the case last year. There are many strong reasons in favor of the present plan, which is the original one, and which, though abandoned for a time, was warmly advocated last year by Mr. BRIGHT, the engineer of the Company. The chief advantage, of course, is that by laying from the centre by both ships the whole operation can be finished in half the time, and, therefore, at half the risk from bad weather which it would otherwise incur. The plan, however, is not without serious risks of its own, but the manner in which these are to be met has not as yet been finally decided upon. The *Niagara* will be given an advantage over the *Agamemnon* of some 60 or 100 miles; that is, the junction of the wires will not be made exactly midway between Valentia and Newfoundland, but at the distance we have mentioned nearer to the American shore. No attempt will be made to effect the splice until the weather is fair and the barometer rising. Once, however, that the centre piece is resting on the bottom, both vessels part and make all safe speed to their respective shores. The rate at which the cable will be lowered out will not be allowed much to exceed five knots per hour. During the whole process, of course, signals to ascertain the perfect continuity of the coil will be passed from ship to ship, and all questions and answers regarding the rate of speed and state of weather with which each vessel meets kept regularly recorded. As regards the chances of bad weather, the most careful and elaborate investigations have been made on this subject by Lieutenant MAURY, of the United States navy, and therefore, as far as human foresight and science can go, the risks have been at least foreseen, and therefore partly guarded against. According to this officer and to the statistical tables of the Washington Observatory, where the whole subject of the frequency of gales, fogs, ice, and lightning in each month for the whole North and South Atlantic has been compiled from upwards of 260,000 days of observations, it seems that in the months of January and February that part of the Atlantic that lies between England and the United States is the stormiest known sea in the world, and that along the telegraphic route there always occur at least five, and perhaps ten gales of wind during the January of every year. In the Summer season the part of the Atlantic to be traversed by the paying-out steamer going West is almost entirely exempt from gales. On the contrary, along the Eastern (European) half of the route there occur annually on the average of at least two or three gales in the months of June or July. There is, however, scarcely any chance of gales in the month of August, except in approaching the Irish coast, when the chances of encountering one are about as three to thirty. On the other hand, the steamer going West with the cable, though much less likely to encounter a gale, has to contend with almost as great dangers from fogs and ice. For ice, it appears from the logbooks for some 830 Summer voyages between Valentia and Newfoundland that 1 in 10 report meeting it in June, 1 in 24 in July, and 1 in 33 in August. Thus, according to the relative frequency of gales and fogs along the whole route in the month of June, it seems that the English vessel risks encountering five gales and no less than 22 fog banks, for June is the foggiest month in the year. The American ship has the chance of meeting two gales, but no fewer than 37 fog banks, as well as the chances of ice, which is always met with in her route, but much less frequently on the English side of the ocean. Calculating these dangers, therefore, by the time which the whole expedition will be at sea, the chances will stand pretty nearly—for the English ship 3 gales and 12 fog banks, for the American one gale and 23 fog banks as well as ice. On the whole, therefore, the dangers may be fairly considered as nearly equal. Each country, then, shares equally in the honor and danger of completing this gigantic undertaking,—to England belongs the glory of having conceived this glorious enterprise, of having advanced it with her wealth and science, and rendered it practicable through her manufacturing skill.

BANQUET TO THE OFFICERS OF THE EXPEDITION.

On Friday evening Captain HUDSON, of the United States steam-frigate *Niagara*, and his officers were entertained by Captain W. H. STEWART, C.B., and the officers of the *Impregnable*, 104, flag of Port-Admiral Sir B. RAYNOLDS, on board that ship in Hamoaze. Her quarter-deck and other parts were profusely and effectively decorated, and in the evening she was brilliantly illuminated. At dinner the healths of Her Majesty and the President of the United States, proposed by Captain STEWART, who presided, were drunk with the accompaniment of the national anthem, after which the prosperity of the United States, its navy and army, the officers of the *Niagara*, the successful laying of the Atlantic Telegraph, and several other appropriate toasts, were given and responded to most energetically.

DEPARTURE OF THE SQUADRON.

PLYMOUTH, Saturday.—The Atlantic Telegraph squadron sailed on their experimental trip this afternoon, for the purpose of testing machinery and rehearsing various operations connected with the laying of the cable.

They reached the offing at 10 minutes past 5 P. M., and steamed in line for the southwest, in the following order: *Gorgon, Valorous, Agamemnon* and *Niagara*.

The squadron will return to Plymouth on Thursday, the 4th of June, previous to its final departure to lay the cable.

Important from France.

M. BELLY'S MISSION TO CENTRAL AMERICA—THE FRENCH CONTRACT FOR A SHIP CANAL WITH NICARAGUA AND COSTA RICA.

The Toulon Squadron had sailed with sealed orders.

The London *Herald's* Paris correspondent writes that at a Cabinet dinner, the Emperor presiding, it was decided that the circular compelling the conversion of the Hospital Lands should be definitely withdrawn.

PROUDHON had been sentenced to three years' imprisonment and 4,000 francs fine, for the publication of his recent work.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* gives a copy of the Convention concluded between the Government of Costa Rica and Nicaragua on the one part, and FELIX BELLY, acting on behalf of MITL

MASSACHUSETTS

The Storm—Congressmen—Manufacturers—The New Deputy Collector—Great Debts—Colonel Greene for England—Mr. Hale's Election—The Maine Vote on the Maine Law—The Fire—Mr. James' "Last"—The Treasure of Captain Bellamy—Burlingame on War, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Monday, June 14, 1858.

We have had our share of the storms which belong to the country and the season. For several days preceding the 11th, and down to the close of that day, the weather was sultry as August with scorching sun, high winds, and clouds of dust. Having got us into prime condition for a thorough change, that change came on Friday, when a genuine northeaster broke out, with torrents of rain, and causing the mercury to sink like the spirits of man. Dismally wet it was, and cold, but the greedy, thirsty earth for hours swallowed what fell from the heavens, as if it deserved the refreshment so bountifully showered upon it. The storm lasted until Sunday morning, since which time we have had watery skies, with some dismal attempts at sunshine at intervals. A scientific friend informs me that this rain settles the crop uestion—production will be vast, a piece of intelligence that I hope will be more useful to your readers than it is to me, who own no land except an uncommonly small lot in a *God's acre*, as the Germans have it, in a country town. As we get towards noon, the sun evinces more disposition to favor us, so that Spring's last days may be good after all.—Summer beginning on the 21st, about 1 o'clock P. M., or later, at the time of the solstice. The rain that fell during the 34 hours of the storm's continuance in Boston, was 4¼ inches, whereas in June last all the rain that fell here during the month was but 2.02.

The papers announce that Mr. COMINS, representative of one of our Boston Districts, means to be a candidate for reëlection to the next Congress—and that his friends are actively engaged in laboring for his benefit. We might have a worse member. His District is the Fourth, and his plurality was not large even in 1856; and it is within the limits of possibility that the Democrats and other Anti-Republicans may carry the District should they make a combined effort to do so. The Third District is assigned to Mr. C. F. ADAMS, Mr. DAMRELL being too ill to think of running again. Mr. ADAMS is entitled to the support of the Banks party, for the position he took last year, in company with Judge ALLEN, had great effect and removed all systematic danger of defeat from that party. He did not use to be popular, but times are so different from what they were that one can't reason as to what will be from what was. His name, talents, and services are in his favor, the more so that the feeling daily gains strength that the State is not adequately represented in Congress. Gov. GARDNER lives in the Third District, and there is an impression that he would like to be the opposition candidate, if the Opposition could be united,—but his day is up, and his energies will continue to be devoted to the weighty matters of finance and "demnition discounts." If he *should* get into Congress, I hope he'll give some of his time to finding out what became of that $70,000 which his partner took to Washington for the purpose of buying "free wool." Nothing has yet been heard of that sum, which eludes the human grasp as effectually as the buried treasures of KIDD elude the hands of money-diggers. WALCOTT'S position, that he can't tell what was done with the money because of the matter being one of honor, reminds me of a similar refined delicacy of perception and action, quoted by that legal luminary, Gilbert Glossin, Esq., in the case of Terence and Waldie. They were, says M. Glossin, "resurrection women, who had promised ot procure a child's body for some young surgeons. Being *upon honor* to their employers, rather than disappoint the evening lecture of the students, they stole a live child, murdered it, and sold the body for three shillings and sixpence." There's a case in point for Mr. WALCOTT, to which he is welcome. The only difference between the two is the everlasting one that there must be between $70,000 and three-and-six.

Some persons here are evidently bent on reviving he "Protection dodge," and of getting it into the next political national fight, if they can. Others, who take a more sensible view of the real interests of the manufacturers, are for abandoning the corporation system, under which such immense losses have been "made." It is gravely amusing to hear them use the very language and arguments against it that used to be employed by the Democrats, but which were then denounced by them in much the same terms that Monsieur Cæsar Romieu employed in denouncing the shadowy designs of *Le Spectre Rouge*. All that they now say can be found in any old file of Democratic papers, and much better put than they put it. *They* have just discovered that the practice of appointing agents on "the how-not-to-do-it" principle is not a safe and profitable practice, and, therefore, they are for giving up corporations. Pity it is their wisdom should have come so late, and should have been bought at so very high a figure when it might have been had gratis.

Mr. ANDROSS, one of our Deputy-Collectors, having retired from the Custom-House in consequence of receiving the Presidency of an Insurance Company, the place he held was conferred, last week, on Dr. WALES, of Randolph. This appointment has caused some surprise, though it is just such a one as might have been expected. The Doctor is an old gentleman who has figured conspicuously in our politics for many years, first coming into the Legislature, as a Representative, in 1840. In 1853 he represented Randolph in the Constitutional Convention. He belongs to the very old school of Democrats, and made himself notorious during coalition times for the obstinacy with which he resisted the union between Democrats and Free-Soilers. He is of little consequence in our political affairs, and, therefore, just fit to go into the Custom-House, the leading qualification for a post in which is, that a man shall be abhorred at home. The more a man is detested in Massachusetts, the greater are his chances of getting national office here. Of all the men who hold such offices, of any note, there is not one, save Colonel GREENE, (Naval Officer,) who is personally liked because he is personally agreeable, who could get five thousand votes in the whole State were their places elective, and they candidates for them; for not only is the Democracy in a bare minority here, but that section of it which has control of the offices is one of the smallest factions into which the party is subdivided. These gentlemen are neither better nor worse, I presume, than any similar number of our citizens, but their opinions are as repulsive to five-sixths of the people of the State as are the tenets of the Mormons. The appointments made here by the Administration and its deputies seem to have been fixed on pretty much after the fashion of the French Jacobins, who would give nothing to any man who had not done something to make it certain he would be hanged on the restoration of the royal power. Should the Republicans ever get the control of our share of the national spoils, they will, in addition to the joys arising from the capture of such things, have the exquisite pleasure of cutting off the heads of the very men whom they most cordially detest. In this view, Mr. BUCHANAN is proving himself their best friend. To the Christian animal there is so much satisfaction in cutting off the heads of his enemies, that it is easy to see that the golden rule was preached in an age of bronze.

At the last meeting of the creditors of LAWRENCE, STONE & Co., there were enough additional debts proved to swell the total to $2,900,000, and there are more to be heard from! What credit some people manage to get! I must say I have little sympathy with most of the sufferers, who were deluded, or rather deluded themselves, by names. Every year we hear of the failure of some person of "unimpeachable integrity," who literally has had money forced upon him, and who has been led into error by his very popularity The public, it should seem, must have an idol, and they ought not to complain if they have to pay high for his keep. The story of Bel and the Dragon, in the Apocrypha, should be placed in the regulation Bible, to secure its being generally read.

Mr. MARSH, of Waltham, has been appointed Superintendent of one of the State Alms Houses, at Tewksbury, where a large number of "better citizens" live in undignified retirement at the expense of the Commonwealth. These institutions serve a double purpose: they house squalid paupers, and they provide good places for patriots, who have proved their capability of taking care of the public interests by showing that they can't do anything for themselves. A terrible row was kicked up in consequence of the removal of one of their officers, a short time since, but the Government will survive, I think. A removed officer is held to be fair game, and the louder his complaints, the louder will be the laughter of the crowd.

Col. GREENE, of the *Post*, will sail for England on Wednesday. Having worked so long, it is his turn to enjoy some recreation. It is 29 years since he became connected with the establishment of which he is now the chief, though the *Daily Post* was not commenced until, I think, 1832. He has worked hard, and been very successful, two things that seldom go together, whatever deluded and deluding moralists may say to the contrary; but then he has worked judiciously, and has never offended any man or party whom it was worth while to please, or by whom he could be seriously injured. I am glad he is going to England, as that will tend to correct his Anglophobia, and he will be able to let the Democrats know that Queen VICTORIA does not keep a Yankee-coop, in which our countrymen that are caught within the four seas are fattened, to use the language of a Fourth of July oration, "for the orgies of royalty."

Mr. HALE'S election, as being of the nature of a foregone conclusion, did not cause much feeling here, though when the Senatorial caucus resolved upon supporting the rotation doctrine, we thought it was possible there might be a skirmish before the affair was over; but the Senate came over to the House, and the business was concluded promptly; and Mr. HALE has broken down the old barrier which so long stood in the way of New-Hampshire politicians. The unsuccessful party feel sore, but they will probably get over their irritation before next March, when the election of State officers and members of Congress will take place. The vote was quite full in the House, all but 13 members voting. They stick to their duties in the New-Hampshire Legislature. In 1854, when the famous contest for Senator took place, and there were many ballotings, every member of the House but one voted on one occasion, the vote being 312, and the number of members 313. The absentee was Dr. THOMPSON, of Lisbon, who was then on his death bed, and who never took his seat in the House. I believe this incident is without parallel, considering the number of members.

The total vote on the rum question in Maine, on the 7th was small, judging from such returns as we have. The vote in Maine in 1856 was about 109,000, and the whole number of votes cannot be less than 120,000; yet there were not 40,000 voters out on the 7th. Most of the votes were thrown for the law of 1858, between which and the law of 1856, the people were compelled to choose, as complete an outrage as the Lecompton tyranny, and showing that Republicans are just as ready to ride over men, and to put down popular sovereignty as are the Democrats themselves. Neither party is to be trusted, and I think the best way for carrying on the National Government would be to place the Presidency in the hands of the Democrats, with a small majority of the Senate, so that there may be no "factious opposition" to appointments, while the Republicans shall have a respectable majority in the House of Representatives, if they can find one. This arrangement to be permanent.

The fire on Saturday night, in Milk-street, was as brilliant as serious. Milk-street is now one of the principal business localities of the place, and a fire there could not be otherwise than very destructive, particularly when it was in alliance with water, it being hard to say which of the two "elements" did the most mischief on this occasion. The loss is variously estimated, but I should say the *Post's* figures, which have been made up with care, and are $275,000, are correct.

We have not been at all disturbed by the Gwin flurry at Washington. The sound, good sense which Gen. WILSON displayed at the time of the Brooks challenge, when his conduct was approved by all men of all parties in Massachusetts, is enough to convince us that he would do well in this last unpleasant business.

Mr. JAMES' "last" novel will be published June 25, by PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & Co. It is called *Lord Montagu's Page*, and is a tale of the Seventeenth Century. Not having received any advance sheets, I can't speak as to its merits, plot, incidents, &c.; but I have no doubt it will be a clever romance.

It is really the fact that a gang of fools did go down to the Cape, a week or two since, and dig for the gold which Captain BELLAMY did *not* bury there. It is foolish enough to dig for KIDD'S gold, but KIDD'S name has a sort of charm about it that has captivated men's minds ever since he and Messrs. HOW, LOFF, PARROT, MULLINS, *et al*, had their *exeunt omnes* at execution dock. There is no romance about BELLAMY, who, however, was a cleverer fellow than KIDD, though but a vulgar pirate, after all. His origin is unknown, and the first that is known of him is, that he was a treasure-seeker himself, having gone in search of a Spanish wreck, PHIPPS' success in that rather uncertain business having turned the heads of all the adventurers of that age. He was not more lucky than the intelligent gentlemen who have just beeen digging for his treasure, and it was because he was unsuccessful that he turned pirate. In his ship, the *Whidah*, his first prize, he drove a very extensive business on the American coast. This was in the year 1717, when piracy had fallen somewhat away from its old glories, and the Brethren of the Court were not held altogether in that "distinguished consideration" which had formerly been felt towards them by kings, statesmen, and other respectabilities. From Maine to Georgia, and before Georgia was, did Mr. BELLAMY operate. Unlike that pious buccanier, Captain SHARPE, who read prayers every Sabbath on board his ship, making a sort of Bethel of her, BELLAMY was very profane, shotting his discourse with oaths like worthy Capt. GOFFE,—in short, he "swore like a pirate." Once, in a terrible storm, he purposed running out his guns to answer the thunder, by way of salute. Having captured a vessel off Cape Cod, BELLAMY allowed her master to remain on board, as he knew the coast well, and to go ahead of the *Whidah*, as a sort of pilot. One night, when the pirates were drunk, he ran his vessel ashore, near Eastham, and the *Whidah*, following her, was wrecked. A few of the pirates escaped drowning, and were hanged at Boston. BELLAMY'S fate is a practical lecture on the excellence of temperance, and on the simplicity of trusting one's enemy. He was never ashore on Cape Cod, save when he was there wrecked, and there was no evidence that even then he was ashore there save in a nautical sense, which does not always imply leisure to bury money. He became "seized and possessed" of Cape soil in a very different sense from that in which seisen was taken of England by WILLIAM of Normandy, another pirate, and differing from SAM. BELLAMY only in the extent of his transactions and the brilliancy of his success.

Mr. COMINS' peace-speech is as much approved here as Mr. BURLINGAME'S war-speech is condemned and laughed at. If Mr. BURLINGAME should succeed in his crusade against poor John Bull, the feeble creature, I shall nominate him for the command of the army that is to conquer Canada, with the Clifton House for his head-quarters. He'll have plenty of leisure after the 3d of next March for any military movements in which he may see fit to engage.

The number of deaths here last week was but 47, of which a third were caused by consumption. The decrease from the previous week's number was 20. We are a healthy people, Sir, though Boston is the only place in Massachusetts where rum can be had as easily as water, though not quite so cheaply, or in so pure a state.

THYME.

Lachrymose Appeal from an Early Riser.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I observe that you and your brother chips are greatly exercised, just now, upon the subjects of swill-milk and squealing newsboys, and I think the occasion is a fitting one to draw your attention to a nuisance which has a sort of connection with both the others.

I allude, of course, to the yelling of the milkmen, who seem to arrogate unto themselves the exclusive privilege of howling over the sale of their compounds.

I am very regular in my habits, going to bed at 2 and rising at 10, and at my midnight these gentry commence their dismal serenades to the kitchen wenches, depriving me of my allowance of what Mr. Swiveller calls the "balmy."

If you think proper to listen to this appeal, and to publish my note, please refrain from indulging in any impertinent flippancy about early rising and all that

Your obedient servant, N. T.

That last request was well thought of. We were exulting in the prospect of reading our injured correspondent a lesson, but his closing appeal disarms us. *Requiescat in pace.*

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Condition of Affairs in the Territory—No Chance for the Lecompton Constitution.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T., June 7, 1858.

The interest which has attached to Kansas for some years past seems to have in no degree abated. This "distracted Territory" still continues to be the apple of discord over which statesmen and politicians wrangle, and the chief object of political interest to the whole country. It is, indeed, amusing to one living here in peace and quietness, as we all are, hearing nothing of politics, thinking of no war, save that against the sadly be-wived BRIGHAM, seeing on every hand evidences of commercial enterprise, and peaceful industry, to read the grave and learned dissertations of legislators and journalists, about the probable solution of that startling enigma—the "Kansas imbroglio." These patient laborers in our benalf—these anxious watchers over our welfare, are evidently laboring under a very serious error. The Kansas problem is already solved, and Nebraska is now as well worthy their philanthropic attention, as this Territory. The wars, and rumors of wars—the marchings and counter-marchings—the "outrages," real and fictitious—the conspiracies and rebellions, which have made the name of "Kansas" so famous, have passed away, and given place to the most perfect peace and good order; and in no event, within the range of possibility, can the old *régime* be revived. The ungraciously-conceded submission of the Lecompton Constitution to a popular vote, has put an effectual quietus on every kind of agitation, except that of words. Had that Constitution passed Congress, and the whole scheme been consummated according to the original plot, I *know* the result would have been very different from that so ingenuously anticipated by President BUCHANAN. The *people* of Kansas would not have submitted to it. The opposition would not have been confined to any political organization; but would have been universal and determined. This every honest man will acknowledge, who is in the least conversant with the spirit and temper of the people. The strong conservative element which has heretofore held aloof from the various factions, would have been found in full force in the ranks of the most bitter and determined opposition. We have reason to be grateful—we are grateful—that this infamy was not consummated; and, while we are disposed to smile at the childish folly of the various "venerables" connected with the Administration who plume themselves upon a nominal victory, we will make the best use of the *actual* victory which has been achieved in our behalf, without criticizing too closely the means by which it was accomplished.

I see it announced, with a great deal of gravity, in several Eastern papers, that "information has been received from private and reliable sources, that the Lecompton Constitution will be accepted by a large majority of the people of Kansas." The "privacy" of this information I do not question, but its "reliability" is more than "mixed." If the friends of this measure are laying any such "flattering unction to their souls," they are doomed to a most grievous disappointment. The Constitution will not receive one thousand votes in the Territory; and would not, were it the very "perfection of human wisdom," and the bribe annexed large enough to corrupt an army of venial Congressmen. The taint of fraud and villainy and corruption is so fastened upon it, that it is a stench in the nostrils of the people, and there is not a man in the Territory, with any pretensions to decency, who secretly harbors the thought of voting for it. Open friends, it has none, for the Convention has gone home to Missouri. President CALHOUN, with the cowardice of conscious villainy, dare not return, and that he may retain his place, the Surveyor-General's Office is removed to Nebraska City.

The Postmaster of this City has some compunctious visitings about coming home, and we are hourly expecting to hear that our Post-Office has been removed to some less dangerous locality. The opposition to this measure will not be by any party organization, but unanimous. Its defeat will be a victory of the people of Kansas. There is no excitement about it, or it is looked upon as dead—*dead*, even before its time.

The Leavenworth Constitution is looked upon here as a very lamentable reproduction of the Topeka farce—a silly attempt to dub a weakly anti-bilious set of men with the mock titles of "Governor," "Judge," &c.

The people of the Territory are not in the least desirous of assuming prematurely the honors of an independent State Government. We do not need it yet, and ought not to have it for some years to come. Now that the people are looking at the question calmly, it will be a long while before this Territorial eyesore will be removed by their action from the anxious sight of Mr. BUCHANAN.

Gov. DENVER seems to give universal satisfaction, and is looked upon with favor by all parties. He holds himself studiously aloof from all political combinations, and machinations, and pursues with dignity and firmness the even tenor of his official path.

Fanaticism of every kind is sadly at a discount. The race of conspirators and agitators of differen factions, who have by turns disturbed the Territory have run their race, and are giving place to better men and wiser counsels. The party actually in a majority is yet dormant, and has no organization; but rest assured, a majority of the citizens of this Territory are alike hostile to the turbulent fanaticism of JIM LANE, and the corrupt machinations of JOHN CALHOUN.

We have just received news of a serious difficulty in Lawrence, in which a gentleman of high respectability, by the name of JENKINS, was shot and killed by JIM. We have no details of the affair, but they will doubtless reach you in advance of this letter.

The impression among our military neighbors seems very strong, that there is to be some serious fighting at Salt Lake. Men and supplies are being hurried forward with all possible dispatch. I would speak somewhat of the magnitude of these operations against BRIGHAM, were it not for the (I fear) already tedious length of this letter.

The Acts of Gen. Lane and Captain Montgomery.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some person, under the signature of "Justice," has published in the TIMES a communication professing to be a reply to mine, giving some facts concerning the recent troubles in Kansas. It is well that he proclaims his design of making it a "reply," for, saving that avowal, and one or two personal allusions there is nothing in it going to show such a design. He gives the history of the creation of the "Military Board" more in detail than I did it—contradicting nothing I said; parades the incident of MONTGOMERY'S destroying the ballot-box in January—which I had mentioned before him, without justifying the act; admits that company I was the one sent to Fort Scott with the notorious ANDERSON in command, without denying one of the grave charges I made against both officer and privates; repeats my statement that DENVER made the requisition at the instance of Free-State citizens; and, in short, *confirms* most of the *statements of facts* which I made, taking issue only as regards my opinion of where the *responsibility* of allowing these disturbances ought to rest. He thinks it should rest on Gen. LANE; I think it attaches to Gov DENVER; and, as *he* admits that Gen. LANE is *not* commander-in-chief of the militia, but that Gov. DENVER is, and that the latter is also the head of the civil authority of the Territory, I am quite willing to leave the public to judge which of the two *had the power* to repress the disturbances, and, failing to use that power, is morally responsible for their continuance. Can a doubt remain?

But in the course of his remarks, "Justice"—and his definition of the word seems quite in accordance with Democratic ethics—makes some charges, insinuations and comparisons which demand my notice. He asserts that MONTGOMERY "plunders all, without regard to sect, creed or party;" and quotes from a Free-State journal to prove that "LANE is at the head of the robberies under MONTGOMERY;" by which I suppose we are to conclude that LANE himself has finally abjured party ties and taken to the road for a profession! I think the absurdity of these extravagant and irresponsible accusations, made upon limited information, in a time of excitement, must be apparent; and will repeat what I before said—that we had better wait for evidence *other* than such wholesale denunciations from prejudiced or ill-informed persons, before rendering an irreversible verdict. In making his quotations, he does so to show that "a difference of opinion exists between 'J. M. W.' and others, as regards both the responsibility of these outrages and the acts of Captain MONTGOMERY." Will not all this seem the merest twaddle, when it is remembered that I never claimed to speak for any one but myself, and that the very origin of my communication was the fact that such difference of opinion *did* exist, and was instanced in the positions taken by the TIMES and the Albany *Evening Journal*, to which I alluded in the outset!

One personal insinuation, as discourteous as untrue, I must notice. In a single sentence, "Justice" (!) indirectly charges that I "countenance and sustain LANE in his unwarranted assumption of power," and am one of those "men *so ready to accept office under the Lecompton Constitution, provided it is forced upon them by Congress*"—putting the statement in *Italics* to give it emphasis. The general looseness and unreliability of his statements may readily be seen, when I state that I have always been known as an opponent of the peculiar principles, policy and aims of General LANE, as the columns of the TIMES for three years past can readily be made to certify; and that I *have never been, or consented to be, a candidate for any office under the Lecampton Constitution.*

I might disprove the statement going to show Gov. DENVER'S impartiality, and popularity with the people of Kansas—I have facts at command—but as the object of my communication was not to gratify any personal partiality or animosity, but to promote "Justice," I forbear. I made no special plea for or against any one. I admitted *against* MONTGOMERY, the only fact I knew to his disadvantage. I refrained from any charge against Gov. DENVER, except the *one* germane to the case. I attempted no justification of General LANE, only to show, what "Justice" admits, that he had no real power at command. Whose "Justice" is genuine, and whose bogus—his or mine?

SYRACUSE, Friday, June 11, 1858. J. M. W.

Eight citizens of Fort Scott have published a statement charging Captain WALKER, the Free-State Sheriff, whom Governor DENVER sent to arrest MONTGOMERY and other disturbers of the peace, with wilfully neglecting to do so, and allowing them to escape. The statement is very explicit and circumstantial.

The following paragraphs are from the correspondence of the St. Louis *Republican*:

LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T., Sunday, June 6, 1858.

The fifth column, consisting of one battery of artillery, one company of dragoons and two companies of infantry, started hence for Salt Lake City, yesterday. This is Colonel E. V. SUMNER'S command. He will join it near the Platte.

Head-quarters will advance on the 10th.

The overland mail leaves St. Joseph regularly every Saturday, at 10 A. M. Such a mail went yesterday. It took several passengers at $200 the trip through.

Judge LECOMPTE'S Court has adjourned until to-morrow (Monday) fortnight. The Judge and his colleague, WILLIAMS, started for Lecompton this morning to attend the session of the Supreme Court, which convenes to-morrow. There are, at most, not over four cases which have been carried up, so that it will, in all probability, be in session but a day or two. Deputy United States Marshal ASHTON also left this day for the same place.

A foundry and machine shop, where all varieties of iron and brass castings may be obtained, has been added to the workshops of this city. A steam brick-maker has also been set up in the northern suburb.

A large number of the commotion men of the Press have retired to more kindred pursuits, or have left the Territory. PHILLIPS, the high priest of sensationists, late of the *Tribune*, has gone to locate on the Smoky Hill, where he will keep hotel. THACHER, disgusted probably at the ingratitude of the Free-State men in not giving him the long-sought nomination under the Leavenworth humbug, as a reward for the fire and fury articles which he published semi occasionally, has gone east. HINTON has left the *Emporia News*; REDPATH has "bust." Beside these, some others have closed up and retired from the business.

Baptist Anniversaries in Connecticut.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

The annual gathering of Baptists in Connecticut took place on the 9th, 10th, and 11th of this month in the pleasant village of Southington.

One hundred and seventeen churches belong to the Connecticut Baptist Convention, in which there are about nineteen thousand communicants. The object of the Convention is "to promote the cause of Christ in the world," and especially to aid feeble churches in the State, and give the Gospel to the destitute. Reports are made on the various religious enterprises of the denomination, which are followed with addresses.

The officers elected for the year were: the Rev. F. DENISON, of Norwich, President; the Rev. S. D. PHELPS, D. D., of New-Haven, Vice-President; the Rev. E. CUSHMAN, of Deep River, Secretary, and W. GRISWOLD, Esq., of Hartford, Treasurer.

In regard to the religious destitution of Connnecticut, it was said that one-third of the population of State (some estimate the number as high as one-half. have no seat in any evangelical house of worship. The number of feeble churches of the Baptist denomination is relatively large, though the number aided by the Convention is small. The continual drain of the population to the West enfeebles churches in the rural districts. It was estimated that during the revival of this year 2,500 persons have been baptized into he Baptist churches of the State. In the course of the last twelve months three churches have been recognized, viz: Thompsonville, Baltic and West Hartford. The condition of the denomination in the State generally is healthful and promising.

The interest of this thirty-fifth annual meeting of the Convention was increased by the presence of the Rev. Mr. BRONSON, of the Assam mission in Asia, who spoke well on the several topics that were discussed. The announcement of the death of the Rev. J. H. VINTON, of the Karon mission, he being a native of Connecticut, produced a feeling of deep seriousness. His memory is cherished most affectionately by the people of the State who knew him.

The change of policy in the administration of foreign mission affairs, lately made by the Missionary Union at Philadelphia, was hailed with great satisfaction by members of the Convention, and a resolution approving that change was passed unanimously.

A subject which has already been extensively discussed, religious newspapers, was introduced in a resolution by the Rev. S. ISLEY, of Essex. It was this:

Resolved, That the Rev. Drs. HODGE, TURNBULL and PHELPS, be a Committee to memorialize Congress on the tendency manifested by our National Government to establish the Episcopal form of worship in the Army and Navy.

The bad treatment received not long ago by a Baptist Naval Chaplain for refusing to use the Book of Common Prayer on board ship, and the neglect of Government to redress his wrongs, has enlisted the strong sympathies of the denomination; and as the Presbyterians have a score to settle with the Government for so unceremoniously ousting the Rev. Mr SPROLE from the Chaplaincy at West Point, putting an Episcopalian in his place, this vexed question will probably be settled.

The Convention adjourned to meet next year at Bridgeport, with the Church of which the Rev. J. L. HODGE, D. D., is pastor.

The Connecticut Baptist Educational Society held its thirtieth annual meeting in connection with the Convention. The object of the Society is to aid young men in indigent circumstances who are preparing for the ministry. During the year two beneficiaries have been ordained, leaving eight studying under the patronage of the Society. No suitable applicant has ever been turned away for want of funds in the treasury. During the revival of this year, some fifteen young men have been heard from who have the ministry in view, and some will need aid. The officers for the current year are as follows:

President—The Rev. N. WILDMAN.

Vice-Presidents—The Rev. J. A. Batley, the Rev. J. L. Hodge, D. D.

Secretary—The Rev. S. D. Phelps, D. D.

Treasurer—J. L Howard, Esq.

The Rev. Dr. IVES reported on the condition of the Literary Institute at Suffield. It has four male teachers, graduates of four New-England colleges, and two female teachers. The design of the school is to fit young men for colleges, for teachers or for business, and to give young ladies a thorough and finished education, both classical and ornamental. The three buildings afford recitation rooms, chapel, commons hall, and rooms for 175 pupils. The annual expense is from $150 to $175. Suffield is a quiet, healthy, rural town, on the west bank of the Connecticut River, 16 miles above Hartford. The school is believed to be equal to any in New-England, and its location exempts it from those temptations to vice which surround many literary institutions.

The necessity for Education Societies, and the great benefits bestowed by them, were illustrated by many affecting facts, and by the experience of some ministers present. A most interesting discussion was carried on by the Rev. Drs. TURNBULL and IVES, and by the Rev. Messrs. REID, SWAN, STEWARD, DENISON, FITZ, GREEN, and others.

The Rev. S. D. PHELPS, D. D., pronounced an able Discourse before the Society, taking for his theme "The Gospel Sword."

The Rev. O. CUNNINGHAM was appointed preacher for next year.

Government Corruption—Injustice of Charging it upon Republicans.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 9, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I regret to see in your paper of this morning one or two articles of rather loose censure, which I think a newspaper of high standing should not encourage. The public does quite enough already in that line.

You speak very ill of Wisconsin, because she has *exposed* iniquities that lately prevailed in her Government. But how many States have been governed quite as badly, and have never had the true manliness which has revolutionized Wisconsin, turning out all these faithless officials, and electing a Legislature which has exposed friend and foe alike, when evildoers.

In this State, it is notorious that a majority of the Legislature was elected last Fall pledged to certain measures obnoxious to the Central Railroad, which were, after all, half of them defeated. New-York never has—perhaps never will, inquire into the private spring of her legislators; at any rate, no such investigation has been had since the famous Harlem Railroad case of BISHOP and CRARY, 25 years ago.

In the next place, you say that the Government of Wisconsin was at that time "Republican." This is a mistake. Nine out often officials were then "Democrats," and the Legislature "Democratic" by ten majority. The Governor was a "Republican," and he alone of all the executive officers. The stakeholder of the bribes was WM. A. BARSTOW, the "Democratic" opponent of the Governor at his election.

Note the sequel. Governor BASHFORD was ignominiously repudiated by the Republican Convention, and a thoroughly honest man nominated and elected in his stead. The Democracy nominated the "next friend" of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad, the crony of BARSTOW, KILBOURNE & Co., who have plundered that unhappy corporation and stained the State reputation.

The chief mover in this investigation was Mr. JAS. H. KNOWLTON, a Republican. It was opposed steadily by all the Democrats but about five. Its result showed that while both parties had been bribed in 1856, the Republicans had not renominated a single one of their corrupt members, while the Democrats had indorsed their black sheep by electing them to higher stations!

Next you refer to the Congressional investigation. I beg to remind you that of the two members then censured only *one* was a Republican, and, further more, that your correspondent then charged that the e was a willful omission to hunt up Democratic members, and you at that time indorsed his views. Is the truth any different now?

Lastly, as regards *Chicago*. Do you not know that both the "arrests" of the Mayor referred to were entirely frivolous and malicious—that the Democratic United States Judge dismissed them at once with indignation? Furthermore, the Justices and constable convicted of misdoing were *all* Democrats, and Irishmen to boot. That city has been *well* governed under Republican rule, though I am emphatically in favor of independent city governments.

I fully agree with you in your strictures upon the course of Mr. J. M. Woop in the Willett's Point case, and doubt not that the good people of Maine will take care of him. He is a great Railroad contractor, and in my humble opinion, such a business should disqualify any man, however excellent, from a position where his duty and interest divide so often as they must in a legislative body.

No sensible man will deny that corruption exists among all political parties. But that is no reason why *one* party should be saddled with all the blame especially when every case cited is more or less erroneous.

For one, while strenuously opposed to corruption everywhere, I find in the *mass* of the Republican Party an honest desire to know, and a fixed resolution to discard, all bad leaders and official plunderers, and I have no hesitation in saying that the *majority* of the Democratic party are not to be swerved one inch by ten thousand revelations of such infamy among their leaders, as would, any one of them, suffice to induce Republicans to desert *en masse*.

Let me ask you one question. How many votes would a Fernando Wood (*i. e.*, one as well known,) receive on a Republican ticket? Your ob't servant,

AN INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN.

Secretary Floyd, of Virginia.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I presume the columns of an independent journal are open to both sides of every question in which the public are supposed to be interested. Therefore I desire, with your approbation, to occupy a portion of your space as follows: A dispatch appeared in this morning's TIMES, from Washington, purporting thus:

"It is stated, for example, that Mr. SCHELL, or, rather, his brother, has a relation in the Custom-House, against whom one of the Deputy-Collectors made proved charges tantamount to embezzlement of money; and that the Collector, instead of discharging him, or procuring his indictment, caused him to be transferred to another place, thus shielding him from both punishment and disgrace. It is also said that discriminating favors have been shown in the payment of duties, where goods have been seized on fraudulent invoices. The 80 cents-a-case swindle, and the double-cartage business of Nos. 12 and 19 Broad street, are instances. It is probable, in spite of all these charges, that Mr. SCHELL will be confirmed. If he is, the entire responsibility of the Willett's Point affair will thereby be fastened upon the Secretary of War."

Now you have published the most important evidence elicited by the Investigating Committee, in reference to the sale of the Fort Snelling reservation, and the purchase of Willett's Point by the Federal Government—hence I will not go into detail in regard to those transactions. But I desire to allude frankly to the responsibility which, your Washington dispatch alleges, will fall upon the shoulders of the Secretary of War in the event of the confirmation of AUGUSTUS SCHELL as Collector for the port of New-York. The Secretary of War, the Hon. JOHN B. FLOYD, of Virginia, is a gentleman whom I have known for several years. He was born and reared amid the lofty mountains of Western Virginia, and is strongly imbued with the characteristics common to the people of that region. Although eminently social and genial in composition, he is still more distinctly marked by the vigor of his genius "in that great element which makes the man"—decision of character In politics he belongs to that school usually cylept "Young America" or progressive Democracy. He has, as I believe, a cordial contempt for sectional demagogues, men of that genus who are always found prating about the particular North or the particular South. He is not a candidate for the Presidency, though he has many friends who prefer him for that position to any man in the United States. His past career in Virginia is an evidence of how much responsibility he is able to shoulder. He has quietly marched up to his present position through obstacles apparently insurmountable. There are men in Virginia who saw him rising like a new star in the firmament of State—who tried there and then to cover his career with dark clouds, but the effort then availed not, and many of his bitterest opponents are now his warmest friends, and others who have discovered his strength are now his friends for interest's sake. He is a man who never blusters about what he is or what he can do, but the larger the amount of responsibility placed upon his shoulders the more beautifully and serenely he marches along the highway of his destiny. This much I have said upon my own hook in vindication of a man I admire. Comment, if desired, is your own prerogative, which, of course, you can use at pleasure. This picture will be recognized by many who know the career of the Hon. JOHN B. FLOYD.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS G. HARRISSON,
No. 22 University-place.

Our City Misgovernment—A Great Fuss over Small Matters and Neglect of Large Ones.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Among the numerous laws by which we are, or ought to be governed, there are some good, some defective, some paltry, some ridiculous; but whatever the intrinsic merit of the law, it is right that its appointed guardians should see to its being obeyed. First, however, should those laws be strictly enforced which are of the greater importance to the welfare of the community; such, for instance, as regard the security of life and property, the preservation of the public health, and the unendangered circulation of industrious multitudes in crowded cities. After having duly attended to that which wards off the greater evils, or spreads the most good, it is consistent not to lose sight of laws of minor significance. But to stir up heaven and earth for the sake of secondary matters, whilst utterly neglecting momentous exigencies, is both absurd and despicable.

While thieves and murderers stalk about with impunity, in broad daylight, screened by police officers, lawyers, jurymen, judges and jailors; while those who grievously sin against what, in all ages and countries, has been considered the first duties between man and man, go scot free; it is a farce to hunt down, with utmost pertinacity, sometimes at great expense, offenders against petty laws and local regulations, many of which are, moreover, silly and whimsical enough in their nature.

The murder of POOLE, two years ago, belongs not, of course, to the category of small offences; but to send a vessel across the ocean, in order to capture one particular murderer, while scores of other murderers were at large among us, would have been an act worthy of the citizens of Abdera of old, even without the additional burlesque of liberating the culprit again after having made so much fuss to catch him.

Our most essential City regulations are constantly disregarded; our streets are left in poisonous filth; bales and boxes are permitted to encumber the pavement and to encroach on the rights of passengers; indecent disinterments, dangerous to health, are allowed to go on for whole months together; but the cry of the poor newsboy on Sundays is silenced, probably to please some hypocritical church-goer, whose religious feelings, by the way, can be neither pure nor deep if liable to be disturbed by such trifles.

Policemen are sent all the way to Georgia and Vermont to break up lottery-agencies. Why does our worthy Mayor trouble himself so much, and go so far out of his track as to meddle with the affairs of other States? Is it from affection for his dear fellow-citizens of New-York, who, for the time being, have committed themselves to his keeping, and who, he is determined, shall not throw away their hard-earned substance in those swindling schemes? If so, he withholds from them that protection to which they are entitled, and which they urgently ask; but extends over them a tutelage which they do not want; he lets them be robbed of their dollars in various ways in New-York, albeit against their will, but they shall not, though they may ever so much desire it, spend those dollars in lottery tickets obtained from other States. They may as well close the stores where foolish men and women are apt to squander the whole of their earnings in expensive and useless finery; forbid the sale of of trashy empirics; in short, put a stop to the thousand opportunities and temptations for getting rid of money without an equivalent.

All these inconsistencies, and many more of the same kind, appear to me like straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel. Yours truly, N. R.

Obituary.

The Rev. GEORGE MARSDEN, of the English Wesleyan Church, died at Manchester, May 16th, in the 86th year of his age, and the 66th of his ministry. This venerable man was well known in the United States. Some twenty-five years ago he came to this country as the representative of the Wesleyan Church of Great Britain to the Methodist General Conference of the United States.

The New Government Loan—Message from the President.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I feel it to be an indispensable duty to call your attention to the condition of the Treasury. On the 19th day of May last the Secretary of the Treasury submitted a report to Congress "on the present condition of the finances of the Government." In this report he states that, after a call upon the heads of Departments, he received official information that the sum of $37,000,000 would probably be required during the first two quarters of the next fiscal year, from the 1st of July until the 1st of January. "This sum, the Secretary says, "does not include such amounts as may be appropriated by Congress over and above the estimates submitted to them by the Departments, and I have no data on which to estimate for such expenditures. Upon this point Congress is better able to form a correct op

MUNICIPAL.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Detailed Statement of the Condition of the Station-houses.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, President CLANCY in the Chair.

A communication was received from James W. Wallack, in consequence of his having been assessed as worth $20,000. He states that he is not worth anything over and above what would meet his indebtedness.

The Committee on Arts and Sciences reported in favor of an alteration of the inscriptions on the Worth Monument. One of the alterations recommended was to strike the name of Ex-Mayor Wood from it, and insert "Honor the Brave" instead. The report was accepted, and $1,020 was appropriated to complete the inscriptions.

A resolution was adopted concurring with the Board of Councilmen to direct the Harlem Gas Light Company to lay their mains in Fifth-avenue from One Hundred and Twenty-nineth-street to One Hundred and Thirty third-street.

A report was received from the Committee on Cleaning Streets, with specifications, and a resolution directing the City Inspector to advertise for proposals to clean the the streets for five years.

A resolution was adopted, concurring with the Councilmen, to have an iron railing erected around Tompkins Square.

The following communication was received, and referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies, and then the Board adjourned to Wednesday:

STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, June 14, 1858.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

In reply to a resolution of your honorable body, "That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to cause an examination to be made of all the Police Station-houses in the City, and ascertain what alterations and repairs are necessary to be made in order to put them in such condition as will meet the requirements of the department, with an estimate of the cost of such alterations and repairs for each building separately, and report the result to this Board as soon as practicable," I have caused an examination of the Police Station-houses to be made by John B. Corlies, Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies, and have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of his report to me in relation thereto.

Respectfully submitted,
EDWARD COOPER,
Street Commissioner.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT REPAIRS AND SUPPLIES,
NEW-YORK, June 14, 1858.

EDWARD COOPER, Esq., Street Commissioner—*Sir:* In compliance with your instructions and in pursuance of a resolution adopted by the Board of Aldermen May 6, 1858, I have made an examination of all the Police Station-houses in the City, to ascertain what alterations and repairs are necessary to be made in order to put them in such condition as will meet the requirements of the Department, and find that some of them require only slight repairs; others not having sufficient room for the necessities of the Police require extensive additions, while others require entire new buildings. I would take this opportunity to state what I consider the present almost universal arrangement of having the prisoners' cells and lodgers' rooms in the cellars, to be very objectionable, as not only subjecting those there confined to disease and death from cold and dampness and the want of proper ventilation, but causing great inconvenience to the policemen by the offensive odor arising therefrom and spreading over the entire premises, rendering them at times almost insupportable. There could be many cases of sudden death cited as occurring at these station-houses, and one of very recent date, which was no doubt the effect of the above-named causes. Many persons object to putting their horses in underground stables; how much less humane is it to subject our unfortunate fellow beings to worse treatment than is accorded to brutes?

I would therefore recommend that, where there is sufficient space in the yard for the purpose, a suitable building be erected in which to place the cells on the ground floor and the necessary accommodations provided for lodgers in the second story of the same building; where this is not practicable, a new location should be procured of sufficient capacity to carry out this design. From close observations, and the suggestions of the Captains during my examination, I am convinced that a single lot of twenty-five feet by one hundred or less is not sufficient to afford the necessary accommodations for the requirements of the Department. I would advise that, where it is considered necessary to procure new locations, a space as near fifty feet front by one hundred feet deep be purchased, as can be obtained in the desired location. The main building should be fifty feet square, affording ample room on the first story for the office, men's sitting-room, Captains' and Sergeants' rooms, and a room for respectable persons of each sex who, from being strangers in the City, have lost their way, or from other causes are frequently obliged to apply to the Station-houses for lodgings, and where heretofore they have been compelled to sit all night in the office, in preference to occupying the bunks provided for lodgers, where they would necessarily come in contact with the diseased and filthy. The second and third stories should be arranged as sleeping apartments for the men, and the fourth story left entirely open to be used as a drill-room. The building designed for the cells and lodgers should be erected on the rear of lots, twenty-five feet by fifty, which will leave an open space between the buildings of twenty-five feet for light and air.

Precinct No. 1, Franklin Market.—This Precinct is very badly situated, the force being divided between Franklin Market and Trinity-place, neither location affording the necessary accommodations for officers, prisoners or lodgers, and being about three quarters of a mile apart, makes this Precinct very difficult of management. The filth and garbage allowed to accumulate round the market, renders it very unpleasant and injurious to the health of the men stationed at the end of the Precinct, and there not appearing to be any necessity for the longer continuance of a market at this place, it being now occupied by three butchers, two fishermen, several coffee-stands, and one ice-house, and, consequently, producing a very small income, I would respectfully recommend that the whole building be appropriated to the use of the Department, to which it can readily be converted at an expense of $4,000—thus affording sufficient accommodation for the whole force of this precinct. The principal objection that will probably be made against the adoption of this plan, will be the fact that the location is not sufficiently central, but when the value of property in this Precinct is considered, and consequently the large amount of money required to obtain a central location and erect suitable buildings, together with the fact that this property now is owned by the City and producing comparatively no revenue, I think it will be generally conceded that the proposed arrangement will be greatly to the advantage of the City. (I understand that the income from this market is but $19 per week, and the Clerk's salary $10.)

Precinct No. 2, No. 49 Beekman-street.—This house is in very good condition, requiring only slight repairs, painting, cleaning, &c., at the probable cost of $500. The cells and lodgers' rooms are in the cellar, which, from being almost entirely under ground, are very cold and damp from want of proper ventilation. There is a lot on the rear, fronting on Ann-street, belonging to the City, now under lease, but which, by its conditions, can be canceled whenever the public interest requires it. I would respectfully recommend that a portion of the rear of this lot be obtained and the necessary buildings be erected for the occupancy of prisoners and lodgers, at the probable cost of $1,500.

Precinct No. 3, No. 79 Warren-street.—The Police of this Precinct occupy an old-fashioned dwelling-house, with a small extension in the rear, which is entirely too small for their accommodation. The men are very much crowded in their sleeping apartment, the Sergeants being obliged to sleep in the second story, which is a great inconvenience, it being very necessary for their room to be near the office. This Precinct being in a part of the City where there is a large amount of valuable property to protect, particularly requires an efficient Police, and in order to render it so, it is necessary that they have every requisite accommodation. I would therefore recommend that a new location be procured, with buildings susceptible of all alteration, or a new building erected.

Precinct No. 4, No. 9 Oak-street.—The Station-house of this Precinct is by far the worst of any in the City. It is on old, dilapidated building, on the rear of a lot, both damp and gloomy, and without the least pretension to decent accommodation of any kind.

This being one of the most troublesome precincts to govern, renders it indispensably necessary that they should have every facility and accommodation that they require. They have but one sleeping apartment for the men, which the whole force are obliged to occupy, thus when one section is called for duty all the rest are liable to be disturbed. I was not surprised to hear that several cases of fever and ague had recently occurred amongst the men in the Precinct. Indeed, the only wonder is that there are not many more sick with this or some worse disease. The lot on the property on which this house stands belongs to the City. It is leased until May 1st, 1859, the lessee proposes to cancel for seven hundred dollars, ($700,) but as he realizes only two hundred and thirty dollars, ($230,) and the lease is subject to revocation at the will of the Common Council before that amount should be paid. This should be immediately arranged, and a new house erected as soon as possible, with a separate building in the yard on rear, for cells and lodgers, where there is a large irregular space well calculated for the purpose. It is almost impossible to overrate the disadvantages under which they labor at this station. The amount necessary for the erection of the building on this property will be about twelve thousand dollars ($12,000.)

Precinct No. 5, No. 49 Leonard-street.—This house is 25 feet front by 60 deep, on lot 25 feet by 100, leaving a space in yard of 25 feet.

The house is in fair condition, requiring some slight repairs, painting &c., amounting to about $700. There being sufficient room on the rear of this lot for the erection of a building for cells, and lodgers' rooms, I would recommend that it be done, the probable cost will be fifteen hundred dollars ($1,500).

Precinct No. 6, No. 12 Franklin-street.—The house in this Precinct being forty feet front affords every accommodation necessary for the requirement of the Department. The principal inconvenience suffered at this house is from having the cells and lodgers' bunks in the cellar, and as in this Precinct they are obliged to accommodate an unusually large number, it is particularly objectionable.

To this difficulty is easily overcome by placing them in the yard, there being sufficient space for that purpose, I consider it advisable to do so, the probable cost of which will be two thousand dollars ($2,000). When this is done and the main building thoroughly renovated, and improved in ventilation at a cost of eight hundred dollars, ($800) it will be one of the most convenient and comfortable Station-houses in the City.

Precinct No. 7, Gouverneur Market.—On examination of this building I find it to be entirely too small to properly accommodate the force of the Precinct. There is vacant ground on which the building could be extended at a cost of about five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) and which would give them the required additional room, but this station being so far from the centre of the precinct, it is questionable whether it is not more politic to select a more central location and erect a suitable building, than expend so much money on the old one. This location is very inconvenient, being fully a mile from the most troublesome end of the precinct, which long distance they have to convey many of their prisoners, leaving their post vacant during the necessarily long absence. A suitable location in this Precinct with appropriate buildings, will cost twenty thousand dollars, ($20,000.)

Precinct No. 8, Wooster and Prince Streets.—This house is pleasantly located and in tolerably good repair, will cost about five hundred dollars ($500) to put it in perfect order. The cells and lodgers' rooms although in the cellar, are not so objectionable as most others, for being situated on a corner greater opportunities are afforded for light and ventilation. There is an unoccupied engine house at the rear of these premises, which could be converted to the use of prisoners and lodgers, if considered advisable to remove them from the cellar. The perfect order in which this house is always found, gives evidence of careful supervision and thorough discipline.

Precinct No. 9, No. 94 Charles-street.—This is a very good house, and in tolerable good order; will cost about $600 to put in thorough repair. The cells, &c., are in the cellar, and are in bad condition, being badly ventilated, and the flagging not having sufficient descent to carry off the water prevents them from properly cleansing them. There not being room in the yard for the erection of a building for prisoners and lodgers, I would suggest that the rear of the adjoining lot be taken for that purpose. This lot is occupied on the front by an engine house, and the portion required for police purposes can be taken without disadvantage to the company, the cost will be about $1,500.

Precinct No. 10, Grand and Ludlow streets.—The Police at this Precinct are stationed over Essex Market, the sleeping and office accommodations are very good, but great inconvenience is suffered from having the cells and lodgers' rooms in the third story, making it difficult to convey intoxicated or refractory prisoners up the long stairs, besides being more liable to be infested with vermin, on account of the wooden floor and partitions, and not affording the same opportunities for thorough cleansing, by the free use of Croton water, as if on the ground floor. There having been an appropriation made by the Common Council of ten ($10,000) thousand dollars, which is in the Tax Levy of 1858, for the erection of a new house on vacant ground, adjoining the Market, it is probably advisable to do so. It will cost twelve hundred ($1,200) dollars to put the present buildings in good repair.

Precinct No. 11, Union Market.—They here require greater sleeping accommodations, and as the third story of this building will give them the required room, and can be easily made to answer the purpose, I would recommend that the present occupant be induced to vacate, and that the premises be appropriated to the use of the Department. The soil pipes require to be raised to give greater descent, and the cells to have a water tight floor, for which I understand an appropriation has been made, and which, together with the necessary alterations to third story, will cost two thousand ($2,000) dollars.

Precinct No. 12, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, near Third-avenue.—The Police of this Precinct occupy an old building, originally; necessary repairs will cost about two hundred ($200) dollars.

Precinct No. 13, Delaney and Rivington-streets.—The front part of this building is now occupied by Engine Company No. 41, and Hose Company No. 4, who have petitioned the Common Council, and the Comptroller has advertised and received proposals for a new location. The room they now occupy is much needed for the accommodation of the Police, and can be arranged for their use for one thousand ($1,000) dollars. This I consider necessary to do, as they cannot be made comfortable without it. The building requires immediate repairs and alterations, amounting to five hundred ($500) dollars. The cells, &c., are in the cellar, but when the Engine Companies are removed, they can be so improved in ventilation as to be made very comfortable.

Precinct No. 14, No. 53 Spring street.—The Station-house of this Precinct more nearly approaches, in its general arrangements, the requirements of the Department than probably any in the City. The cells and accommodations for lodgers are in a seperate building, in the rear of the lot, and the house is in good condition, requiring only slight repairs and painting, to the amount of two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

Precinct No. 15, No. 221 Mercer-street.—The police of this Precinct now occupy two old buildings, not well adapted to the purpose for which they are used. The ground upon which they stand being forty-three (43) feet front, by one hundred (100) feet deep, affords a fine opportunity for the erection of a model Station-house, for which purpose there is an appropriation of twelve thousand ($12,000) dollars. As the present side walls, beams, floors, &c., need not be disturbed, the expense will be within the amount appropriated, and which we recommend to be done.

Precinct No. 16, No. 156 West Twentieth-street.—This house answers the purpose very well, and is in good condition, needing slight repairs, painting, &c., to the amount of five hundred ($500) dollars. The principal change to be suggested is the erection of a building in the yard, for lodgers and prisoners, where there is sufficient room, and which will cost fifteen hundred ($1,500) dollars.

Precinct No. 17, No. 75 First-avenue.—There is an engine house adjoining the premises occupied by this Precinct, which I understand the company are about to vacate. Should this be the case, I would recommend that the cells and lodgers' rooms be removed thereto; if not so, or it be not considered advisable to remove them, the cells where they now are can be much improved by ventilation—being on a corner—by cutting down the windows on each front and in the rear, which, together with some repairs and alterations needed, will cost seven hundred ($700) dollars.

Precinct No. 18, No. 163 East Twenty-second-street.—This is one of the best Station-houses in the City, requiring an expenditure of about five hundred ($500) dollars to put it in perfect order. The cells and lodgers' rooms are in the cellar, but on account of the extra width of the house and good ventilation, are more comfortable than most others. Notwithstanding this, I would advise their removal to the yard, where there is an abundance of room. Probable cost sixteen hundred ($1,600) dollars.

Precinct No. 19, Fifty-ninth-street, between Second and Third avenues.—The cellar of this house is very damp, the sewer not being of sufficient capacity to properly drain it, and is badly ventilated, rendering it particularly necessary to remove the cells and lodgers' rooms from there to the yard, where there is a space 25x50 feet, and which will cost $1,500. The house is in need of repairs, closets, &c., to the amount of $700.

Precinct No. 20, No. 212 West Thirty-fifth-street.—This house requires alterations and repairs to the amount of $400. There being sufficient room in the rear of this house for cells, &c., I would recommend that a suitable building for that purpose be erected at a cost of $1,500. Should this not be considered advisable, the house will be much improved by an addition of 25 feet to the rear, which will cost $2,500.

Precinct No. 21, No. 34 East Twenty ninth-street.—A lot has been purchased in East Thirty-fifth-street, and an appropriation made of $12,000 for the erection of a new house thereon. I would respectfully recommend that an additional lot be procured, if possible, adjoining the one already purchased, or that that be sold, and two others obtained elsewhere, as one lot is not large enough on which to erect buildings of sufficient extent to accommodate the Police force of a Precinct. The house they now occupy being leased, and in very bad condition, renders it necessary that a new house be built as soon as possible.

Precinct No. 22, Forty-eighth-street and Eighth-avenue.—There is an appropriation of twelve thousand dollars, ($12,000.) for the erection of a new house in this precinct. They now occupy the second and third stories of a building about 25 feet by 40 feet, with an engine company below; having but two cells, and other accommodations in proportion. It is, therefore, indispensably necessary that they have a new house immediately.

Precinct No. 23, Whitehall and State streets.—To give this house a general overhauling, papering, painting, &c., such as it actually requires, will cost about one thousand dollars, but as it is leased for only one year, it is not advisable to do anything more to it than is necessary to put it in tenantable order, which will cost about two hundred dollars. All which is respectfully submitted.

J. B. CORLIES,
Superintendent Repairs and Supplies.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Monday evening—the President, CHARLES H. HASWELL, Esq., in the Chair.

Several reports, as to paving, sewering and sidewalks, were laid over—referred.

The report of the Committee on Wharves, concurring to remove the dumping ground from foot of Gouverneur-street, East River, was adopted.

The report of Committee on Assessments, concurring to confirm assessment for paving Canal-street, from Centre to East Broadway, was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Finance from the Board of Aldermen, in reference to the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park for the further issue of $300,000 stock, was brought up, and made matter for special order on Wednesday evening.

The report of the Committee on the extension of Albany-street through Trinity Church-yard, was called up and read. The Committee strongly express their concurrence with the opponents of such extension,—urging that it would require the removal of 40,000 bodies; that public sentiment is decidedly adverse to it, and that the proposed street would be neither necessary nor expedient. They offer a resolution to rescind any previous ordinance on the subject. With the exception of one vote in the negative, the report and resolution were unanimously adopted.

It was moved and carried to appoint a Committee of five to make the necessary arrangements for the celebration of the Fourth of July.

The report of the Committee on Streets of the Board of Aldermen, confirming the award of contract to Charles Gindel, for paving Madison-avenue from Twenty-third-street to Forty-second-street with Belgian pavement, was brought up and adopted.

A number of communications from the Board of Aldermen, comprising communications from the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, with resolutions thereon, were received and adopted.

The report from the Board of Aldermen confirming awards and contracts for sewers in Forty-fifth-street, in Grove-street, in Fourth-street, and in Jackson-street, was brought up and laid over.

The report of the Committee of the Board of Aldermen on Repairs and Supplies, concurring to lease rooms in the TIMES Building for the use of the Street Department, was brought up, and, upon vote, negatived.

The report of the Committee on Ferries was brought up, with its annexed resolution directing the Comptroller to sell at public auction a ferry-slip on south side of Pier No. 1, North River, for a term of ten years, with a ferry-right to New-Brighton, Sailors' Snug Harbor, Factoryville, Port Richmond, and Bergen Point. The report and resolution were adopted.

The Board then adjourned until next day.

The Late Deputy Collector of Assessments

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: In a communication from H. M. SCHIEFFELIN, Collector of Assessments to the Board of Councilmen, made on the 11th inst., he states that I have collected and not paid over to the City Chamberlain the interesting amount of $70,527 80. On reading his statement my first intention was to make no reply to the same, relying upon my own conscious innocence in the matter, but fearing that my silence might be misconstrued, I determined to publish as much in refutation as I considered at the present time was necessary. I shall simply say in this communication that Mr. SCHIEFFELIN'S report in relation to myself is entirely erroneous, and upon a settlement of my affairs with the City will so be found. The collector deplores the want of my receipt book. Its absence from the office at the time *of the seizure* was the result of the purest accident; and from the surreptitious manner in which my drawers were opened, private correspondence, the accumulation of years, inspected—although any schoolboy would have known that the letters could not by any possibility have anything to do with the office—old canceled notes and other papers of a strictly private nature, having no reference whatever to my official position, abstracted and still retained—I say, in view of these facts, I have, ever since the event occurred, considered myself particularly fortunate in the possession of the receipt book alluded to, and more especially so, as it is my own private property, and the only means now left me to show the amount of money that I have paid over.

In conclusion, I would state that when my accounts with the City are correctly audited, I shall be not only ready, but very desirous, to have them adjusted.

W. OAKLEY,
Late Deputy Collector of Assessments.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 14, 1858.

THE FRACAS BETWEEN GRUND AND SCHADE AT CHICAGO.—The Cincinnati *Press* gives the following account of this affair, previously alluded to:

"FRANCIS J. GRUND has various commissions to execute in this State, one of which is to start an organ to supersede that of Col. DIVERSEY. Big with this part of his duty, which has been less publicly spoken of in Chicago, GRUND has busily talked down the *Union* to-day in this city, and has announced his readiness and ability to start a new Administration daily in Chicago, CHARLES N. PINE in the chair editorial.

But SCHADE got wind of the scheme, and to head off GRUND in the Convention, aired his private opinions of the latter in a leader in Tuesday's *Union*, one hundred copies of which reached this city at 6 o'clock P. M., and were at once put in circulation by Colonel SPEED, who scattered them broadcast down from the balcony upon the delegates in Convention in front of the Chenery House, the headquarters of the Democracy.

'Here's your true Dimocratic gospel,' says the Colonel from his lofty perch. The delegates began to read, and GRUND among the number.

It was not long before there was a commotion. SCHADE, with the air of a man who feels that he has done a very good thing, was looking mildly from the entrance way upon the crowd without, enjoying his leader.

To him thus the irate GRUND:

'Mr. *Shady*, (do you call yourself?) are you the editor of this paper?'

'I am, Sir.'

'Then, Sir, allow me to tell you you are a puppy, and d—d you, Sir, take that!'

The accompanying gesture looked very much as if Mr. GRUND, intending to shake hands with Mr. SCHADE, formed his connection higher up, on the not very prominent organ of that individual's countenance. To make it plainer, JAKE NEWSOME, who was an eye-witness and is a *connoisseur*, pronounced it a very unequivocal 'twist of the conch.'

SCHADE struck out with his cane, GRUND followed up his attack with his own a heavier article, and got the better of his lighter adversary. The interference of by-standers here put an end to the *fracas*.

The bronze copy of Houdon's statue of Washington, ordered for the State Capitol at Columbia, S. C., was received at Charleston on the 5th last. The casting was made at Richmond, Va., at a cost of $11,000.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY, June 15.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1514, 1516, 1528, 85, 465, 1072, 307, 286, 91, 1129, 913, 1183, 1201, 216, 455. *Part II.*—Nos. 998, 1522 to 1526, 1528 to 1534, 1533 to 1535, 1286, 1031, 1041, 1124, 1153, 1155, 1162, 1304, 408.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 67, 186, 151, 152½, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 167, 168. 168½, 169.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 1099, 1111, 1114, 874, 822, 354.

Decision in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT—JURISDICTION.

Elisha Baker vs. *The Brig Saginaw.*—This was an action to recover for work and materials furnished to the brig by the libelant, for which he claimed a lien upon the brig, which was a domestic vessel. A decree was rendered in his favor, referring it to a Commissioner to ascertain and compute the amount due to him. On the coming in of the report the claimant filed exceptions to it upon certain questions of evidence on the hearing before the Commissioner, and also excepting to the jurisdiction of the Court over the matter. And the case came up for hearing on the exceptions.

Held by the Court—That the validity and propriety of the judgment of the Court rendered upon the issues on the hearing upon the merits, cannot be reviewed by way of exceptions taken to the report of a Commissioner under an order of reference.

That the proofs produced before the Commissioner were competent and sufficient to sustain the report.

Ordered, therefore, that the exceptions be overruled and the report be in all things confirmed.

For libelant, Messrs. Benedict, Burr and Benedict. For claimant, Messrs Beebe, Dean and Donohue.

THE CANGEMI TRIAL.

THE DEFENCE CONTINUED.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—June 15.

Before the Hon. Judge Wright.

Yesterday, the trial of Michael Cangemi, charged with the murder of Eugene Anderson, was resumed.

The first witness called was Bernardo Romano, who testified that he was employed by Mr. and Mrs. Osler, in serving milk to wholesale customers, that he sometimes received $24 a week in pennies; that he was in the habit of giving these pennies to his countrymen in exchange for bills, and that he gave pennies to Cangemi's wife a few days previous to prisoner's arrest.

On being cross-examed, he stated that he gave his name on the previous trial as Tito Romano, because it was by that name he was subpœnaed. In answer to Mr. Blankman, he stated that "Tito" in Italian, means "John the Baptist."

Caroline M. Osier corroborated the last witness, and said she looked on him as a brother; she had sold milk to Cangemi, four quarts at a time, and because of his friendship with Romano, always gave him the best she had; she saw Ann Elizabeth Smith (the colored witness) in her house a few days before she (Smith) was put into jail as a witness; Miss Smith asked her for a glass of milk and a biscuit.

Q.—What did she say?

Objected to.

Mr. Ashmead said he intended to show that the witness asked Ann Elizabeth Smith why she had testified as she did on the last trial of Cangemi, and that she said she had got a silk gown, or $20, from the butchers for her testimony.

The Court ruled that the question was improper, because the woman, Smith, when on the stand, had not been inquired of as to this matter.

Mr. Ashmead said he would obviate the difficulty by bringing Ann Elizabeth Smith again on the stand.

James S. McIntyre, Deputy Superintendent of the Sixth-avenue Railroad, testified that the first car for Canal-street and Broadway left the depôt in Sixth-avenue at nine o'clock in the morning, and that the last left for the same place at half-past ten o'clock at night; he never knew of a car being at Canal-street and Broadway as early as six or seven o'clock in the morning, and never remembered one remaining there over night; if such had been the case he believed he would have known it.

Oliver Sharlock, Superintendent of the Eighth avenue Railroad, proved substantially the same facts as to the cars running on that road.

This evidence was offered to contradict Officer Webb, which it does, decidedly.

Ex-Judge Phillips, one of the prosecuting counsel, produced the key which had been found in Cangemi's pocket, and which looks like an ordinary door-key, and testified that, on the first trial, in response to a juror, he stated that he himself had tried that key in the door of Sammis' store, that it entered the keyhole, but he could not turn it, and that he had been told that on the day of the burglary the wards of the lock were changed.

John F. Browne, one of the jurors on the first trial of Cangemi, deposed that Ann Elizabeth Smith, on her cross-examination, on that occasion, swore that there were several persons round the store, just where Anderson was shot, at the moment he was shot. In answer to a question, were there a hundred or twenty, she said there were not, but there was a good many, about a dozen; that the man that shot Anderson went up Centre-street, north—she distinctly said that; she said it twice; witness remembered officer Webb having been examined, and he could say positively that on that trial Webb did not say that the man who ran off threw pennies away; Lauth stated on that trial that he (Lauth) went up Broadway, and that the second time he saw Cangemi was when he was passing his cart; witness understood him to say that he did not see him afterwards until he saw him in the court, and he said he did not know him until he was pointed out to him; the key produced, witness said, is an ordinary key, and not such a one as would be used by a burglar.

Cross-examined by Mr. Phillips—Was not Lauth asked if he had seen the prisoner since, and did he not say "Yes," that he saw him the same day in the Station house? A—I have no recollection that he did.

Q.—Did he not say no one pointed out the prisoner to him? A.—If he did I know it was false, for I saw the prisoner pointed out to him; he did say that no one pointed out Cangemi to him; and on the cross-examination he admitted that Cangemi had been pointed out to him in the Court room the day before.

Lauth, the rag-picker was then called on the stand.

Q.—On the morning of the murder did you pick any rags after you left the Tombs the first time? A.—Yes.

Q.—What did you carry them in? A.—In a basket.

Q.—Where did you get the basket? A.—I brought it from home.

Q.—Did you leave it at the time with your wagon? A.—I went from my cart away into Centre-street; I took the basket with me from my cart at the Tombs, and took it then from Sammis' shoe store to the Station-house.

Cross-examined—Did you ever state in Mr. Blankman's office, or elsewhere, that you were not going to stay here to be hanged, making this gesture (as of one being suspended by the neck)?

Objected to.

A.—I know nothing about it; they are pure lies.

Q.—When did you become acquainted with Bischoff?

Objected to as collateral.

A.—I became acquainted with him about two or three minutes before I came into Mr. Blankman's office.

Q.—How did you get acquainted with him? (Objected to.) A.—Johns came back in about seven minutes and brought back Bischoff.

Giovanni Freschi was then called, and counsel for defence, after obtaining testimony from him as to the good character of the prisoner in Italy, asked what his reasons were for believing the prisoner's character to be good in the land of his nativity? Counsel for the people objected.

Mr. Ashmead said that the testimony offered was in accordance with the rule laid down by McNally, and adopted by the Court of Appeals. The Court thought it unprecedented. (Exception taken.)

Salvatori Caro was called to prove that officer Webb had stated to him that if the friends of Cangemi gave him $1,000, he would leave the country and not testify against the prisoner.

The Attorney-General strenuously opposed the admission of this testimony, and was sustained by the Court.. (Exception taken.)

Augustino Gattuso, Charles Shaw, Nicolai D'Angeli, Josefi Galanti, and other witnesses who appeared on the previous trials were examined as to the prisoner's habits and character, which they uniformly described to be good.

At 4½ P. M. the Court adjourned until to-day (Wednesday) at 10 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—June 14.

Before the Hon. Justice Clerke.

MOTION FOR MANDAMUS AGAINST THE CLERK OF THE MARINE COURT DENIED.

The People ex rel. Frederick Mactaggert vs *Moses D. Gale, Clerk of the Marine Court.*—The relator, who was plaintiff in an action in the Marine Court, applied for a mandamus, to compel the Clerk of that Court to issue an execution. It appears that in the action an appeal was taken by the defendant to the General Term, which appeal plaintiff moved, at Special Term, to dismiss, on various grounds—the principal of which was that the time for appealing had elapsed before the appeal was taken. The motion was granted, but was afterward reversed by the General Term. The appeal then proceeded on its merits, and the judgment of the Special Term in favor of the plaintiff was reversed by the General Term. He asks a mandamus to compel the Clerk to issue execution, notwithstanding the reversal, on the ground that all the proceedings founded on the appeal were void, and that the judgment of the Special Term remained in full force.

Judge CLERKE, in an elaborate opinion, decided that it was not within his province to review the proceedings, which constituted the alleged defects in the case. The Court which had jurisdiction of the action was the proper place in which to decide whether they were regular or irregular, void or not void; and even if its power on this subject was questionable, the relator, by appearing on the argument of the appeal, waived all objections to the manner in which it was brought before the appellate authority. And even if this case was not so, it was very doubtful whether it would be a proper exercise of the discretionary power of this Court, on an application for this high perrogative writ, to grant it on an occasion merely concerning the practice in another though inferior Court of judicature, which for several reasons should have complete control over its own practice in all instances not compromising the interests of substantial justice. This writ, undoubtedly, is of a most extensive remedial nature, but policy, convenience and justice alike dictate caution in according it.

Motion for a mandamus denied, with $10 costs.

DECISIONS.

The Lexington and Danville Railroad Company vs. *John G. Brown.*—Order settled.

Before Hon. Justice Sutherland.

Cyprian L. Taillant vs. *Mortimer De Motte, et al.*—An extra allowance of $100 to plaintiff's attorney.

Harmon K. Wells et al. vs. *Henry Waldo.*—Referred to B. Leffingwell, Esq., to take proof and report the amount of plaintiffs' damages.

Johnson P. Lull et al. vs. *John W. Munroe.*—The order of June 1, 1858, vacated, with $7 costs.

Benjamin Isaacs vs. *Elijah B. Earle.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs to abide the event.

The Parker Mills vs. *Isaac H. Osborn.*—Motions denied.

Isaac Parker et al. vs. *Richard Hopkins et al.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Robert M. Mason et al. vs. *the same.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Henry G. Wheaton vs. *Battinher; The same* vs. *the same.*—Motions denied, without costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUNE 15.

Before the Hon. Justice Woodruff.

DAMAGES FOR PERSONAL INJURIES.

Lewis B. Griffin vs. *The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.*—This was an action to recover damages for personal injuries. It appeared that plaintiff left this City in one of the Harlem Railroad cars, on the 16th of January, 1854, intending to go to Albany. When near Croton Falls, one of the flanges of the front wheel broke, causing the car to run off the track and fall over an embankment, which injured plaintiff severely. He received a severe contusion in the right leg, and his face was cut badly. The defendants denied any negligence.

This morning the Jury brought in a verdict for plaintiff for $1,500.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before the Hon. Justice Slosson.

CASES SETTLED.

Torrance vs. *Gillespie; Steers* vs. *The Mayor &c.; Seaman* vs. *Law.*

MARKET REPORTS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 15, 1858—6 P. M.

ASHES—Sales 70 bbls. at $6 for Pots and Pearls ₱ 100 lbs. Receipts 41 bbls. by the Erie Railroad.

COFFEE—The demand is moderate at our revised quotations: Java, 15½c.@18c., six months' credit; Maracaibo, 11c.@13c.; Laguayra, 11c.@11¾c.; Rio, 9¾c.@11¾c.; Bahia, 9c., all four months; St. Domingo, 8¾c.@9c., cash, ₱ lb. Received since the 8th inst., 5,731 bags Rio. The principal sale of the week was the auction sale of Santos, previously reported Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON state that the stock on hand, to day, comprises 43,420 pkgs., including 21,321 bags Rio; 6,300 bags Bahia; 5,000 bags St. Domingo; 5,117 bags Laguayra; 4,082 bags Maracaibo, with 300 bags and 1,300 mats Java.

COTTON—Has been more sought after, and sales have been reported of 2,000 bales at our quotations.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	10	10	10	10
Middling	11⅛	11¾	11⅞	12
Middling Fair	12⅛	12¾	12⅞	12¾

FIRE-CRACKERS—The auction sales, to day, resulted in the disposal of only a portion of the No. 1's, in good condition, at $1 65@$1 72; while about all the damaged were sold at from 80c.@$1 02½, ₱ box.

FISH—All kinds are quiet, though buyers have any existing advantage.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour has again improved, influenced by light arrivals and an active inquiry. The receipts since noon of yesterday have been confined to 680 bbls. by the Erie Railroad, and 1,142 bbls. coastwise from the South. Sales have been reported of 22,500 bbls., here and to arrive, within our annexed range.

Superfine State, ₱ bbl	$3 90@$4 00
Extra State	4 10@ 4 25
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	3 95@ 4 05
Superfine Ohio	4 05@ 4 10
Fancy Ohio	4 15@ 4 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 15@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 50@ 6 25
Fancy Genesee	4 25@ 4 30
Extra Genesee	5 00@ 6 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	4 75@ 7 00

Canadian is in better request at strengthening prices; sales 950 bbls., in lots, at $4 20@$5 20 for low to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Southern is orisker and firmer; sales 2,300 bbls. at $4 45@$4 75 for mixed and straight brands, and $4 80@$7 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at $3@$3 40 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in request at $3 30@$3 35 for Jersey, and $3 8(@$3 85 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is in light supply, and is held high er, but it is not active. The receipts since noon of yesterday embrace only 14,000 bushels by the Hudson River boats, 40 bags by the Erie Railroad, and 120 bags coastwise, from the South. Sales have been reported of 38,000 bushels, including very inferior to prime poor Milwaukee Club, at 86c.@94c.; inferior to fair Chicago Spring at 86c.@87½c.; Racine Spring at 87c.; prime old White Southern at $1 35; and new Red Georgia at $1 50 ₱ bushel. Corn is salable and buoyant, with a limited amount offering; receipts since noon of yesterday, 5,500 bushels by the Hudson River boats, and 14,715 bushels coastwise, from the South. Sales 41,000 bushels at 67½c.@72c. for poor to good mixed Western; 70c. for damaged White Southern; 76c.@78c. for good do. do.; and 77c.@78c. for Yellow Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is more sought after and is improving. The transactions include 4,500 bushels at 68c., subsequently resold at a higher price, closing with 70c. asked. Barley and Barley Malt unaltered. Oats are in demand, including Western, at 45c.@46c. State 43c.@45c. and Jersey 40c.@43c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—The inclement weather during a portion of the week restricted business in Hay. Both the receipts and sale of Bale Hay have been less extensive. Prices, however, have not varied much. Loose Hay has been sparingly offered and purchased at reduced rates. Salt Hay continues scarce, quiet and somewhat nominal. Straw has been in stack demand within our range. We quote: Bale Hay, 40c.@65c.; Loose Hay, 55c.@80c., and Salt Hay, 40c @65c. ₱ 100 lbs. Bale Straw, 30c.@50c.; Loose do. at 70c.@85c. ₱ 100 lbs., and Bundle, at $2 25@$3 50 ₱ 100 sheaves.

HIDES—A lot of prime Buenas Ayres was reported sold, to-day, at about 25c. ₱ lb., 6 months' credit.

HOPS—Are inactive at our quotations. Crop of 1857, 4c.@7c., chiefly at 5c.@6c.; Old, 2½c.@3c., ₱ lb.

IRON—Is in limited request and is somewhat nominal in price.

LEAD—Is dull and heavy, as before reported.

MOLASSES—Continues quiet at old prices. New-Orleans, 36c.@37c.; Porto Rico, 25c.@32c.; Cuba Muscovado, 23c.@28c.; Clayed Cuba, 22c.@23c. ₱ g

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person ending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Fourteenth-st.—ITALIAN OPERA.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE BRIGAND—AMERICANS IN PARIS.

BURTON'S THEATRE—BELPHEGOR—THE DUMB BELLE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE CONTRABANDIST—TIGHT ROPE—MAZULM.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Chatham st.—MY AUNT—FORTUNIO—GOLDEN AXE—CUTTING FOR PARTNERS.

BOWERY THEATRE—BERTRAM—WANDERING MINSTREL—IRISH LION.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Evening—JESSIE WHARTON, THE TRAITOR'S DAUGHTER—TRUTH'S A LIE. Afternoon—CATTLE STEALERS OF THE MOUNTAIN.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—MAT PEEL'S Original Campbell Minstrels—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—MONTAGNARD SISG. ERS—ESSENCE OF OLD VIRGINIA.

WOOD'S BUILDING—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—PANORAMA OF THE HUDSON RIVER.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Hammonia* leaves New-York for Hamburg....June 15
The *America* leaves Boston for Liverpool.....June 16
The *Kangaroo* leaves New-York for Liverpool....June 17

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival of the *Arago* at this port and the *Europa* at Halifax we receive important news from Europe. The recent aggressions committed by British cruisers upon American vessels in the Gulf of Mexico had attracted considerable attention in Parliament. The replies of the Government representatives to the questions propounded to them, must be considered, so far, as satisfactory. Mr. FITZGERALD said that the Government had not yet received official information of the alleged outrages, but, if they were true, they would be viewed with the deepest regret, and immediate explanation would be given. Some extracts from the London *Times* and other journals in regard to the right of search, published in our columns this morning, will be read with great interest. Some important proceedings, in addition to those alluded to, have taken place in Parliament. The bill abolishing property qualification and the Atlantic Telegraph bill were passed. A discussion on the China war had also occurred; but no very satisfactory explanation of the policy of the Derby Government was given by Mr. DISRAELI. An inquiry had been made into the arrest of Captain JUDKINS, of the steamship *Persia*, at New-York, but the Government had received no information on the subject. Among the extracts which we publish this morning from our files by the *Arago*, Lord BROUGHAM'S speech on the Slave-trade, and a letter from the *Times* on the Atlantic Telegraph enterprise, will attract attention. The *Niagara* and *Agamemnon* had returned from their trial trip, which was highly successful. They would take their final departure from Plymouth about the 10th of June. The news from France gives us some insight into M. BELLY'S mission to Central America, and the chimerical project of making a ship canal across the Isthmus.

The advices received from England, by the *Europa*, go to show that the action of the British Admiral, in ordering the cruisers to cease overhauling American vessels, will be approved. We publish elsewhere some interesting intelligence concerning the nature of the dispatches forwarded from Sir HOUSTON STEWART to Lord NAPIER by the steamer *Syren*; and it will be seen, from our Washington telegrams, that the British Ambassador, in an interview with Secretary CASS, admitted that he had received instructions from home which would stop all causes of complaint.

In accordance with the President's Proclamation, the Special Session of the United States Senate commenced yesterday, at noon, and the President was notified that they were ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make. A memorial was presented from BENJAMIN W. PERKINS, of Worcester, Mass., praying for indemnity for damages sustained by the non-fulfillment of a contract for firearms and gunpowder with the Russian Government. The matter was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. MASON then called up his resolutions, reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations, relative to the late British aggressions, and a long and highly-interesting debate ensued, in which a number of prominent Senators bore a part. In the course of the debate, Mr. DOUGLAS made a digression to allude to his relations with the Administration and the Democratic Party, in connection with a report of the proceedings of a Democratic Convention at Springfield, Ill., at which his public course was condemned. This occasioned considerable discussion, which was participated in by Messrs. BIGLER, BRODERICK, DOUGLAS and others, at the conclusion of which the Senate went into Executive session, and afterwards adjourned.

A dispatch from St. Louis informs us that Col. THOMAS L. KANE passed Boonsville, Mo., last evening, with important intelligence from Utah. He left Camp Scott on the 16th of May. He reports that Governor CUMMING had returned to Salt Lake City, after making vain attempts to stop the Mormon hegira to the South. Salt Lake City and the Northern settlements were nearly deserted, a few only remaining to guard the buildings. It was estimated that forty thousand persons were in motion, their trains extending for miles down the Valley, the advance being already three hundred miles distant. They evade answering directly where they are bound, but Cedar City or some part of Sonora is thought to be their destination.

The British steam-yacht *Syren*, Capt. SMITH, which brought Lieut. RICHARDSON, with special dispatches from the British Admiral to Lord NAPIER, sails for Bermuda this morning. The Lieutenant, after a brief sojourn at Washington, will return directly to Halifax, where he has been instructed to join the flag-ship *Indus*, which was to sail from Bermuda on the 15th inst.

No particulars as to the cause of the explosion on the steamer *Pennsylvania* on the Mississippi River have yet reached us, and probably we shall never receive any satisfactory explanation of it. One of the escaped passengers estimates the number on board at 450, and thinks that 250 were lost.

Cairo is represented to be in danger of being swept entirely away by the great rise in the Mississippi River. Mound City is now also under water, ground in the highest part of the place being covered to the depth of four or five inches.

In the Board of Councilmen, last evening, it was resolved to direct Corporation Counsel to report in respect to all suits against the City. After protracted discussion the papers were laid on the table relating to the overpayment of $4,308 45 by the City to TERENCE FARLEY. A motion to adopt the report of the Joint Committee on Accounts, asking for an appropriation of $5,000 to proceed with the investigation was superseded by a motion to take up the matter the first meeting in July, which was laid on the table. The Report and resolution in favor of the assessment for paving Lexington-avenue were negatived, and the Board adjourned.

The Board of Governors of the Almshouse did not meet on Tuesday. The next meeting will be *next* Tuesday, at the Almshouse.

Last evening, in accordance with an invitation from the Republican General and Young Men's Central Committees, several members of Congress visited the head-quarters of these Associations at No. 618 Broadway. Addresses condemnatory of the Administration were made by the Hon. G. A. GROW, of Pennsylvania; the Hon. Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, and the Hon. Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont. The proceedings were extremely enthusiastic, and are to be renewed to-night.

The trial of CANGEMI was continued yesterday. Nothing new was elicited for the defence, save a contradiction of Officer WEBB by the Deputy Superintendent of the Sixth-avenue and the General Superintendent of the Eighth-avenue Railroad Companies. Further testimony was offered to impeach WEBB, but was excluded. From an offer made by the prisoner's counsel it is likely that evidence will be given to-day to the effect that ANN ELIZA SMITH, the colored witness, declared that she had received a bribe from the Centre Market butchers for testifying against the prisoner on the previous trials.

The trial of MARTIN DOWD for the murder of DOOLEY, was continued yesterday. A man named RYAN, with his daughter, with a woman named WEBSTER, were examined for the prosecution. The quarrel between DOWD and DOOLEY, was fully shown by their evidence, as was also the attack by DOWD upon DOOLEY with the bottle, but the stabbing was left in a shade of doubt. For the defence, Mr. JAMES WALLACK LESTER, the celebrated actor, and HORATIO N. WILD, Ex-Councilman, were called, who gave the accused an excellent character. At quite a late hour, Mr. BUSTEED commenced to sum up for the defence.

CHARLES SEYMOUR, who, with "Sailor DAN," escaped a few days since from the Sing Sing State Prison, was captured last evening at Red Hook by the River Police.

The trial of PATRICK LALLY for the murder of GEORGE H. SIMONSON was continued in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Brooklyn, yesterday. The testimony for the prosecution will be closed to-day.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, reached 2,000 bales, at steady prices. Flour is more active, and it advanced. Wheat and Corn in good request at strengthening rates. The receipts of Breadstuffs were limited. Pork was plentier, cheaper and brisker. Lard was heavy and drooping. Beef was salable and steady. No very important change has transpired in other branches of business.

A Bit of Partisan Morality.

The *Tribune*, noticing the confirmation of Collector SCHELL, expresses the opinion that he has "manifested a fatal facility in lending himself to the uses of confederates" in the Willett's Point business, and that "it is only possible to vindicate his integrity at the expense of his acumen." "So believing," adds the *Tribune*, "we have judged it our *duty* to oppose his confirmation by Republican votes, *while we have been perfectly willing that he should be confirmed by a Democratic party rally*." The frankness of this confession of political faith is refreshing. Here is a man whom the *Tribune* believes to be either too dishonest or too shallow for his place—and who can only occupy it, therefore, to the detriment of the public. A sense of "duty" accordingly impels the *Tribune* to oppose his confirmation by Republican votes, while it is "perfectly willing" that he should be kept in office by his own party. The Republican members of the Senate seem to have gone a step further. They were not only perfectly willing that Democrats should keep him in office, but willing, also, to help them do it. The principle on which they acted was probably the same as that which the *Tribune* avows—that party interest overrides the public good—that they are "perfectly willing" bad men should be kept in office, provided *their* party can shirk the responsibility—and that it is positively for their advantage that their opponents should be saddled with the responsibility of incompetent or dishonest appointments, at whatever expense to the public treasury or the public morals.

The wishes of the Republicans have been gratified in this instance. The Administration has deliberately shouldered the responsibility of the Willett's Point transaction. The President and his Cabinet, backed by the party in the Senate, have sanctioned one of the most transparent frauds ever practiced upon the public Treasury. Perhaps they could not do otherwise. After getting into the scrape, backing out was probably quite as difficult and dangerous as going through it. Secretary FLOYD had been humbugged by Mr. SCHELL, and Mr. SCHELL had been humbugged by somebody else. The result was that something like a *hundred thousand dollars* had been filched from the Treasury—the appropriation of Congress had been largely exceeded, and the Government had a *mortgage* site for a fort after all. Somebody had laid a very neat little plot, and had caught the Secretary, the Collector and the Government generally. Somebody, too, had put $100,000 into his pocket by the operation. But the money could not be found—or, if found, could not be identified;—and although great "carelessness" was conceded to have characterized the operations of the Government officers, yet, on the whole, nobody was very much to blame. So the Administration decided to put a bold face on the matter and carry it through. And it has done so. Collector SCHELL has been confirmed, and *his* conduct is thus indorsed. Secretary FLOYD is kept in the Cabinet—and thus he is certified to have done right. The President and the party at large "take the responsibility."

One thing is very clear through all this fog: the public welfare is utterly disregarded in all these operations. The Administration,—whether from dishonesty or imbecility,—surrenders the public treasury to jobbers and speculators, who seem to have the free and unimpeded "run" of the public kitchen. They are allowed at pleasure to step in between the Government and its purchases, as well as its sales; and whenever anything is to be bought or sold, they levy, not only with impunity, but with applause and aid from the Government, contributions for their private advantage, to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars. The Government can buy nothing—until it comes through the hands of these ingenious and unscrupulous sharpers. It can sell nothing without giving them the first chance, and, for their benefit, shutting out all free competition. It does its business in a hole-and-corner fashion, for their advantage; and the only plea it can urge in its own behalf is, that it has been misled,—that things were carelessly managed, and that its agents have been deceived!

The manner in which this affair has been treated in Washington has been disgraceful to all concerned. All parties seem to have vied with each other in covering it up and hiding it from the public knowledge. The Democrats were afraid to touch it lest it should bring disgrace upon themselves. The Republicans,—whether actuated by the partisan considerations which the *Tribune* avows, or by motives still less creditable to their morality,—seem to have labored quite as zealously to justify this swindle as if it had been their own. The whole thing indicates a general sympathy with jobbing and corruption, and an unwillingness to discourage it, or a degree of cowardice still more culpable and contemptible than open immorality. The fact is, *Government jobbing* seems to be fast becoming the settled and permitted practice of the country. From the open, unblushing bribery of a Wisconsin State Government, to the flagrant hawking of patronage and place which has for years been the main business of Washington, the whole public movement of the country seems to be tainted and corrupt. Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration is rapidly winning for itself the splendid distinction of having more openly encouraged this tendency, and of having given greater impunity and impetus to the system of frauds upon the Treasury, than any of its predecessors. Even the Galphinism of the Taylor Administration is completely dwarfed and eclipsed by the developments of Fort Snelling and Willett's Point.

SOMETHING OF A CHANGE TO BE SURE.—The Board of Aldermen has ordered the words "*Fernando Wood, Mayor*," to be erased from the Worth Monument and the sentence "Honor to the Brave" to be substituted for them The two expressions, in the opinion of the Board of Aldermen, are not synonymous.

END OF THE BRITISH OUTRAGES.—It may be very gratifying, but it is certainly a little mortifying, to see with what provoking coolness and common sense John Bull treats our boisterous complaints about his visiting our ships. After the splendid and heroical passion we had worked ourselves into, it is rather humiliating to be "let down" so quietly. We were all quite determined to go to war with England, if it should be necessary, to maintain the honor and immunity of our flag. That brilliant and reliable sheet, the *Herald*, had labored day after day, with furious energy and characteristic accuracy, to prove that a war with England would be the greatest possible blessing for this country. Colonel KEITT, of South Carolina, had predicted the instant downfall of the British Empire,—upon the firing of the first gun,—and both political parties were striving to outbellow and out-brag each other in the wordy war with Great Britain. The whole Continent was standing agape to hear what the British Press and the British Parliament would say to all this talk.

The response, we must repeat, is a little mortifying. John Bull takes very little notice of the matter, but intimates pretty plainly that we are a good deal more scared than hurt. He hasn't been touching our vessels,—and if any of his officers have, they shall be punished for it. This is the tenor of the reports we get from British officials in every quarter. First Lord NAPIER told us so. Then the Admiral of the Gulf Squadron, and the British Consul at Havana, repeated the statements. Now the Bermuda *Royal Gazette* tells us the same thing. And, as the climax of all, the organ of the Ministry in Parliament says that no visitation of American vessels has been authorized, nor will any such unjust proceedings be allowed.

The bubble we blew in our zeal has evidently burst.

WHAT PARTY REQUIRES OF THE PRESS.—The Chicago *Tribune*—a prominent Republican journal—experiences a sensation of "gratitude to Providence" that it can at least speak its mind freely of General JIM LANE, of Kansas; and says the reason why it could never do so before was its fear that "a righteous cause would suffer by the exposure of a vagabond." It is somewhat strange that the *Tribune* never considered how much a righteous cause might be damaged by the *support* of a vagabond. But evidently this view of the case never presented itself to that journal, and it went on sustaining the "vagabond" in question through every enormity, till his offences came to murder. At that point, to do the *Tribune* justice, we must allow that it stopped, and made a clean breast of the whole matter. It now admits having known all along that LANE was "a pestilent and incendiary demagogue," yet, strange to say, its supposed duty to its party sealed its utterance. But now that he is a murderer, and therefore no longer available as a leader and candidate for the United States Senate, the *Tribune*, with an immense feeling of relief, casts him off.

The confessions of that paper are candid, if not creditable. It relates not only its own experience, but that of political organs generally. The law of politics requires that they shall screen their friends and assail their opponents, with the least possible regard to truth or justice. A more suicidal course can hardly be imagined. It utterly destroys the influence which a journal should possess, for how shall the public place confidence in opinions which are notoriously simulated to suit the purposes of politicians?

It is gratifying to see that the chains with which Party binds the Press are relaxing. Newspapers begin to feel more than formerly the duty and dignity of independent thought. They find the respect of the public better worth conciliating than the capricious favors of partisan leaders. We are sorry that a journal so respectable as the Chicago *Tribune* should at any time have sacrificed its independence to subserve a righteous cause, by an unrighteous suppression of the truth.

THE PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT OF THE LEVIATHAN.—The company that have the misfortune to be the owners of the monster steamer *Leviathan* have determined, it seems, that "she shall be permanently employed in the traffic between England and America," nothing more being necessary to her completion than the trifling sum of a million of dollars. When she once commences her regular trips across the Atlantic, it is estimated that her profits will be about $80,000 a voyage. But nothing is easier than to estimate profits. Mr. MORAN estimates that notwithstanding the Erie Railroad falls about a million of dollars short of meeting its annual expenses, it will eventually become a very profitable road to the stockholders; and we remember reading a good many elaborate estimates proving that the Crystal Palace, the Long Island Railroad, the Collins steamers, the Potosi Lead Mines, and several other great enterprises would be highly remunerative, which never yet paid a dividend to their deluded stockholders. We fear that the *Leviathan* will have to be added to the many splendid mistakes which the historian of the present century will have the duty of enumerating. As the proprietors of the *Leviathan* have been compelled to resort to the scheme of trying to raise the necessary funds to complete her by the desperate proposal to grant annuities of five pounds terminable in eight years by a payment of twenty pounds, we fear that the permanent employment of the iron monster will be to lie in the Thames and excite the wonder of the world at the ambitious folly of her builders. The time may come when even larger ships than the *Leviathan* will ply regularly between New-York and Holyhead or Southampton, but while such vessels as the *Adriatic* and her companions are lying at our wharves unable to find profitable employment, there can be but little hope for such monster ships as the *Leviathan*.

BRIBERY CHARGE—THE CANCEMI TRIAL.—The charge of bribery made by the witness LAUTH against Mr. BLANKMAN, one of CANCEMI'S counsel, is directly contradicted by that gentleman, who for this purpose has taken the stand as a witness; and in this contradiction he is sustained by Mr. CRISTADORO and Mr. MULLER. The three concur in asserting that the proposition for bribery came from LAUTH himself, first through the medium of BISCHOFF and HAUPT, two of his friends, and eventually from LAUTH personally, in conjunction with these his associates. BLANKMAN swears that he was shocked at the wickedness of these men, and immediately advised with Mr. JAS. T. BRADY and Judge DAVIES, pursuant to whose suggestions he entrapped LAUTH and his confederates into making distinct propositions in the hearing of witnesses, and also into giving written receipts for the money LAUTH expected to receive for quitting the country before this trial. Yesterday LAUTH was again examined, when he strenuously adhered to his story, pronouncing Mr. BLANKMAN'S statements "pure lies."

The case has become complicated, and its interest with the public is greatly increased by these side issues. Either there has been an attempt to bribe LAUTH, or LAUTH has most wickedly used his position as a witness to slander Mr. BLANKMAN. One of these positions must almost necessarily be assumed, for it is incredible that the prisoner's counsel should entrap the witness LAUTH into soliciting a bribe for the purpose of breaking down his testimony. The cause is still in progress and there may yet be developments throwing light upon the contradictory evidence, though that scarcely seems likely. A spirit appears to prevail in reference to the trial which is little calculated to further the ends of justice.

CITY POST-OFFICES.—The Attorney-General of the United States has given an opinion to the effect that *private* letter-deliveries in cities are illegal, as they conflict with the exclusive functions of the Post-Office Department. If this ground is taken, the Government is in duty bound to establish a thorough and efficient system for delivering City letters, and to inform the public how they can make use of it. There is such a system, more or less complete, already established—but no pains are taken to inform the public where its boxes are placed, at what hours letters may be deposited, or when they will be delivered. The whole business is in confusion. If it were perfected and advertised properly, it would be used infinitely more than it is at present.

The Members of Congress on their Return Home—Reception in Town.

Last evening the members of the Republican Central and Young Men's Committees met at No. 618 Broadway, for the purpose of receiving and entertaining the members of Congress who have arrived in this City on a temporary sojourn, previous to their departure for their respective residences. Mr. JOHN A. KENNEDY presided. A considerable delay occurred between the hour announced and that at which the proceedings commenced. So unreasonable was the interval that many persons deserted the rooms prematurely.

Eventually, however, a number of gentlemen entered, conducting to the platform the Hon. Messrs. GROW, of Pennsylvania, LOVEJOY, of Illinois, MORRILL, of Vermont, DICK, of Pennsylvania, and MORGAN, of New-York. These were received with a burst of applause, again and again renewed.

The Chairman introduced the Hon. GALUSHE A. GROW, of Pennsylvania, who said he was happy to meet any portion of the Republicans of the City of New-York, holding, as it did, a central position in the Republic, and occupying one of the centres of the commerce of the world. Under the circumstances it was a pleasure to meet any portion of that party which still adhered to the teachings of our fathers of the Republic and were still ready to vindicate the spirit and genius of the institutions of the Republic. [Cheers.] Pennsylvania stood shoulder to shoulder with New-York in her conflicts for the rights and freedom of the Republic, but, in the last contest, America and Pennsylvania were for the first time separated and spoke in opposite tones. He regretted to say it was the key-stone State that faltered in the march, but the day of her redemption was, he trusted, near at hand. After complimenting the district he represented as being formerly the Gibraltar of the Jackson Democracy, and to-day the home of freedom, the speaker proceeded to deprecate the influence of Southern politics and the dependence and subserviency of Northern politicians. He severely criticised the course of the Administration generally, as the mere blind instrument of the Southern Democracy, and dwelt especially on its utter disregard of economy in disposing of the public moneys. Why, he asked, is this enormous expenditure of money? Why the exhaustion of this vast sum, for the legitimate expenses of Government? Any political economist who could tell us that twenty millions of dollars of extra outlay would be expended during the last year, without any addition of territory, would be not less plausible logician than the philosopher who, seeing a calf's tail hang out of a hole in a tanner's warehouse, exclaimed, I am a philosopher, but I don't know how the h—l that calf got through that hole! [Cheers.] This ruinous policy arose from the fact that the representatives of the people of this Republic owed allegiance to the Executive, not to those who elevated them to power. In relation to the best interests of humanity and of the free labor of the world, the political conflict in our country to day was one between two systems of labor; free labor on one side and the force of slave labor on the other. Was it strange that a party should be found announcing that Courts of Justice were not established to protect the weak against the strong, the innocent against the wrong-doer, but to declare that law was determined by color, and that because a man and his ancestors were born in Africa he had no rights which a white man was bound to respect [Applause.] And as to the recent attempt to excite indignation against Great Britain for taking means to suppress the slave-trade, what consistency, he asked, was there in denying that the wide ocean should be an auction block for the slave, when the Territories of this Republic were, without discrimination, declared to be by law fit places for holding slaves? [Loud cheers.]

The Hon. Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, said he came here with the express stipulation that he should only be required to shake hands with the Republican friends, so that it was a matter of surprise that he was called on to say anything. In regard to the present Administration, he would simply say that in the Jewish dispensation, whenever the enemies of God's people were too strong for them, He sent among them a spirit of division, so that, like the hosts of Sennacherib, each man had his sword in his fellow. This was so with the Opposition to the Republican party. The so-called Democratic party was putrescent, and was fast hastening to decomposition. The Republican party was made up of a conglomeration of other parties; and, as in the physiological order, the American people derived all their energy from the fact that they were a cross of different nationalities, so he thought that the Republican Party was the only nine tailors to make a man. But that was not so bad permanent and vigorous political organization. The worst thing that he ever heard of was, that it took as under the Slave arrangement, where it took 61 Northern men to make one Southern one. But it might be said this was constitutional. True, it was constitutional, so far as the old Slave States were concerned, but he did not think the system ought to be extended into common territory. He thought himself just as good as the man who whipped his living out by negers, who plundered the cradle, and who sold his own flesh and blood. [Cheers.] With the help of God, he would resist those who wished to extend this. He had been reminded by nothing of this Administration so much as by the Administration of JAMES II., the last of the Stuarts, whose vacillating and uncertain policy led to that monarch's ignominious flight. In speaking to the boys out West, he characterized the struggle of 1856, which, though a defeat, was actually a victory—(cheers)—as the Republicans' Bunker Hill; in 1860 they would have their Saratoga and Yorktown. [Loud and prolonged cheering.]

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, expressed his pleasure in meeting so many young and hearty countenances so much like those he was wont to meet in Vermont, which always travelled on to victory. In this city it was of the highest importance that correct political principles should be maintained, as it was the emporium of commerce, and the grand centre of political power. The present administration he regarded as one deserving most richly the public castigation.

This punishment would be warranted not alone by its conduct in Kansas, but by its miserable economy, and by the mode in which JAMES BUCHANAN had broken down in its foreign policy. He thought they would all be disposed to acquiesce in the defeat of JAMES BUCHANAN. As the doctrine of the Emigrant Aid Society was now in vogue, he would say that, if the Republicans of this City wanted some friends to aid in carrying the election, they had only to send to his City, and their success would be insured. [Loud applause.]

The Chairman announced that the late hour at which the other Honorable gentlemen present had arrived, precluded them from making any remarks, but that to-night (Wednesday) the rooms would be open, and a hearty invitation should be extended to them again to present themselves.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

Our Military Visitors—The Boston Light Infantry Return Home.

The Boston "Tigers" roared us yesterday their farewell. May their parting be a brief one. May the reunion be speedy. May we meet them in the jungles of Broadway soon again!

At the invitation of Mr. STETSON, of the Astor House, the "Tigers" repaired thither yesterday morning to partake of breakfast. In the afternoon, after a collation at the Lafarge, the National Guard, under command of Col. SHUMWAY, numbering 225 men, being detachments from the eight companies forming the Seventh Regiment, formed in battalion in Washington Parade Ground, and, in company with a detachment of the 71st Regiment, escorted the "Tigers" down Broadway to the boat that was to transport them from our City on their homeward route. Before they uttered their last roar, Mr. C. D. FREDRICKS, the well-known daguerrean artist, and a member of the Light Guard, photographed the company, in all the awfulness of their accoutrements. Sundry persons, among whom were ladies, who saw the "apt presentment," thought, however, that tigers were not so frightful as naturalists had represented them, and regretted that they were so speedily to depart for their menagerie in modern Athens. At the pier they were vociferously cheered on their departure, and a fair zoological exchange was made,—tigers being given for the "Tigers."

The entertainment of the Boston Light Guard, on Monday evening, at the Astor House, was given not by the "National Guard," as was erroneously stated in yesterday's papers, but by the New-York Light Guard.

Arrest of "Sailor Dan's" Accomplice.

CHARLES SEYMOUR, who, with "Sailor Dan," escaped from Sing Sing Prison a few days since, was captured about 6½ o'clock last evening, by the crew of River Police-boat No. 4, at Red Hook, Brooklyn.

Information of his whereabouts was sent by letter, yesterday afternoon, to Mr. BEARDSLEY, the Warden of Sing Sing, who repaired at once to this City, but on his arrival he learned that SEYMOUR had been already arrested by the River Police, to whom information similar to his own had been already given.

SEYMOUR was secreted in a house some distance on shore. Being warned of the approach of the police, he leaped from a second-story window and fled. The officers pursued closely and discharged three shots at him without effect.

After a long chase he was finally overtaken and captured by the officers, who conveyed him to their boat, and took him to the Station at the corner of Whitehall and State streets. Later in the evening he was conveyed to and locked up in the Sixth Precinct Station-house.

SEYMOUR is about 23 years of age. He was arrested in the act of breaking into one of the public stores and was sentenced therefor to an imprisonment of four years and six months. He had served only four months of his term, when, with "Sailor Dan," he contrived to escape in the ingenious manner heretofore described. He is an ugly-looking customer, apparently about 23 years of age.

He took his arrest with much seeming coolness, and was not unwilling to describe his escape, nor his adventures since. He says that DAN and himself rowed down the river nearly to Hoboken, having first discarded their prison suits, and then, with 25 cents, given to DAN by "his woman," crossed the ferry to the City, where they separated.

He pretends to know nothing about the whereabouts of DAN, but the Police of the lower Precincts and the Detectives are sanguine of being able to catch the other "escaped" before long. His friends, however, say that he is already far out to sea.

Mayor's Office—Tuesday.

WHOLESALE SWINDLING.—The following correspondence sufficiently explains itself. His Honor the Mayor has instituted inquiries at the place indicated, No. 202 Fulton-street, where the imposter is not known even by name. The proper officers were promptly placed on the track, when it was found that numbers of letters had been taken from the Post-office in this City, and handed to a suspicious individual in the street, who was instantly arrested. He was allowed to go upon promising that he would "make tracks" out of the City instantly, or within the space of twenty-four hours.

[Confidential.]

Messrs. ——, Gent's Furnishing Jobbers, Cincinnati:

GENTS: You may not be aware that we have in this City several mercantile and commercial agencies for the purpose of ascertaining and reporting information regarding the standing and responsibility of every merchant throughout the country. These agencies are the basis of the credit system here, and from the character of the information there received, our merchants give limited or extensive credits to country dealers. It is important to yourself that you should know if you are correctly reported, as I know of many good merchants whose credit has been injured by incorrect reports as to their character and reliability. Having access to the books of all the mercantile and trade agencies here, I have taken your name and address. I can send you a true copy of the reports concerning the present character and standing and responsibility of your own firm, and to assure you that I have and can give you this information, I will send you a partial copy if you desire, gratis, or a full report on receipt of my fee of two dollars; and if you find the report incorrect or injurious, I will also inform you how any error in the books may be corrected. H. GRAHAM,

No. 202 Fulton-street, N. Y. City.

If it would be an advantage or satisfaction to learn how you are reported financially and otherwise, as well as how at the branches in all the large cities, also, write me, or if not, please treat this as being obviously intended for your private interest as well as for my own benefit.

CINCINNATI, Friday, June 10, 1858.

Hon. Mayor TIEMANN: The preceding pages contain a true copy of circulars that *came down* on Cincinnati yesterday. Please attend to it before he makes too big a haul, and oblige the community.

Respectfully yours, CINCINNATUS.

City Items.

THE AFFAIR AT THE NEW-YORK HOTEL.—No arrests have yet been made in the matter of the assault at the New-York Hotel on Monday night, when a distinguished literary character was severely beaten by a distinguished fillibuster. The disturbance grew out of what was deemed an unwarrantable interference on the part of the literary gentleman with the exhibition of some tricks with cards by a third party. The fillibuster had assured the literary gentleman that if he were not pleased with the exhibition he might retire. Warm words ensued, blows followed, and the story goes, that the fillibuster got the head of the man of letters in chancery, and badly punished him. The vanquished man was taken home in a carriage and his physician called. The recovery is considered probable.

A WRANGLE.—Officer HALL brought into the Mayor's office on Monday a dirt cartman upon the charge of not having his cart properly numbered. He was fined a dollar. Next, the owner of the cart appeared to settle the matter, the carman having left. The owner was permitted to go with the officer to find the carman. After passing outside, words arose between the officer and the owner, a wrangle ensued, the mob interfered, two arrests were made, and the parties brought before the Mayor, and were reprimanded. Again the owner went away with the officer to find the carman, but had not returned when the office closed.

THE SWILL MILK INVESTIGATION.—The Committee of the Board of Health appointed to collect facts bearing upon the healthfulness or unhealthfulness of swill-milk, held their final meeting yesterday, and heard testimony from Messrs. Albert Burhans, CRANNER, Vernon, D. R. Hutchinson, J. Odell, Warren Leland, (of the Metropolitan Hotel,) and J. N. Genin. There were no new facts brought out. Nearly all the witnesses had visited swill-milk stables, and had arrived at the conclusion that swill-milk is unhealthful.

CHARLES EDWARDS, a pickpocket, was detected by Officer HILLYARD, of the Mayor's squad, in the act of picking a lady's pocket at Jersey City Ferry of $7 75. The money was restored to the lady, but she was unwilling to appear at the office. The thief was brought to the Mayor's office, and then sent to Broome-street, where his daguerreotype will swell the list of the Rogues' Gallery.

JOHN HANNY, a notorious rowdy of the First Ward, was arrested for assaulting Officer HALL, of the Mayor's squad, and for violation of the City Ordinance. He was fined $3, and severely reprimanded.

Fourteen other persons were brought in during Monday by the Mayor's squad, and fined from $2 to $5 for violation of the City ordinances.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—The Board of Supervisors held a special meeting yesterday. There was no business of importance transacted publicly. The Board held a secret meeting.

The first steps towards the erection of a new Swedenborgian temple on Thirty-fifth-street, were taken Monday morning, at 7 o'clock, when the ceremony of breaking ground for the building was performed. THOMAS HITCHCOCK, Esq., delivered an address on the occasion. The temple will be of Corinthian architecture, and is to be completed before May 1, next.

The yacht *Wanderer*, Capt. CORRIE, so long detained, and so thoroughly searched by the United States authorities, on suspicion of being a slaver or fillibuster, left early yesterday morning. She will probably be heard from in a few days at Charleston, for which port she was cleared.

A new German daily, the *New-Yorker Morgen-Zeitung*, (*Morning Gazette.*) has been started in this City, edited by W. BEAGUE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Linda di Chamounix" will be repeated to-night for the second time, with Mme. GAZZANIGA as the heroine. On the previous performance of this opera Mme. GAZZANIGA created a profound sensation by the excellence of her acting and the freshness of her voice. AMODIO is also seen to the greatest advantage in the *rôle* of the father.

ANOTHER CASE OF OFFICIAL CORRUPTION.—The Select Committee appointed by the Iowa House of Representatives, to investigate the charges of fraud in the location of the State Capital at Des Moines, has made a report. The evidence shows that the Commissioners received, as a personal and private bribe, upwards of $50,000 worth of property. The Dubuque *Herald* says: "Certain witnesses, namely, Messrs. BALDWIN, SCOTT, WILLIAMSON and MITCHELL, refused to answer and to testify to certain most important parts in the investigation, and though the Committee reported them contumacious witnesses to the House, yet the House neglected or refused to compel them to testify."

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The Special Session of the Senate.

General Johnston's Utah Dispatches Laid Before the Cabinet.

The St. Joseph and Placerville Mail Route—Heavy Fall Importations Expected—Summer Exodus, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 15.

The War Department laid Gen. JOHNSTON'S dispatches before the Cabinet to-day. The President is much perplexed by the contradiction these dispatches give to those received from Gov. CUMMING, and expresses his regret at what he now considers his premature message to Congress, announcing the end of the Mormon Rebellion.

General SCOTT, who is still here and in good health expects to remain until further dispatches are received.

The President refused to sign the St. Joseph and Placerville Mail Route bill, and yet the Department contemplates putting a weekly service on the route, at a cost of $293,000.

The Secretary of the Treasury is assured that the Fall importations will be very heavy, and he anticipates a large increase in the revenue about August. The Custom-house receipts in New-York, last week, were $305,000.

The President and Secretary FLOYD will soon remove to their Summer quarters at the "Soldiers' Home."

Lord NAPIER will leave to-morrow morning, in company with Senators CAMERON and SEWARD, to visit the coal-pits of Pennsylvania. Lady NAPIER will leave on Saturday for Nahant.

Señor MOLINO is now stopping in New-York.

General ROBLES is expecting interesting dispatches on Thursday from Mexico. He considers the present Government firm, and likely to be continued. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 15.

Contrary to the advices sent from here to some of the Press, the War Department has received no later dates from Utah than those of Governor CUMMING. The view of some officers of the army, as expressed in letters, is that he went into Salt Lake City too hastily, that he has been deceived, and that the Mormon friendship is not to be relied upon. It will be recollected that the army was sent to Utah as a *posse comitatus*, subject to the orders of Governor CUMMING, and cannot move without his direction. There are no new developments by the last arrival. The army will move, as recently directed, branching off at such intermediate localities as require protection.

A strong military force will be diverted from the troops intended for Utah to Arizona. Lieut. MOWRY, Delegate from Arizona, will shortly return thither, charged with important Government duties, but will be in Washington next December, the Senate having made the bill for the establishment of a Territorial Government a special order for that time.

A number of miscellaneous nominations were confirmed in Executive Session to-day.

It is doubtful whether there will be a quorum of members present to morrow, some of them having left for home this afternoon.

XXXVth CONGRESS....Special Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 15.

The proclamation of the President convening the extraordinary session was read, and a committee appointed (Messrs. ALLEN and SEWARD) to inform the President that a quorum is assembled, and the Senate is ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

Mr. ALLEN subsequently reported that they had performed that duty.

Mr. GREEN presented the memorial of BENJAMIN W. PERKINS, of Worcester, Mass., in which he states that in June, 1855, he contracted with the Russian Government, by its accredited Minister at Washington, for the purchase of one hundred and fifty tons of powder, and in January, 1856, for thirty-five stand of arms. These were promptly delivered, but the contract was violated by the Minister. Mr. PERKINS asserts that he is wholly ruined, and wants $385,000 damages, and asks the Senate for relief against the unjust and oppressive acts of a foreign government.

Mr. GREEN offered a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, cal

Legislature. His threat, "We'll beat you at all hazards," reminded him of ANDREW KENNEDY, of Indiana, who was asked how he, a Democrat, was elected in a district giving 4,000 Whig votes. ANDY replied, "I beat four of the ablest Whigs, and could have beaten four more if they had run against me. The district was divided into four parties, and I could have beaten them if they had been divided into eight." [Laughter.] Mr. DOUGLAS said his colleague knew well the hope was to get LIEB to take off members from the Democratic Party, and thus insure a Free Soil victory and elect JOHN WENTWORTH to Mr. DOUGLAS' place in the Senate. Who WENTWORTH is, the history of the House of Representatives will show. Mr. DOUGLAS charged the alliance, and said he could prove it, if he could make Senators witnesses.

Mr. BAYARD said that whether LIEB is a Danite or not, it was not important for the country to know in connection with the pending resolutions. He regretted exceedingly that Mr. DOUGLAS had interposed the politics of Illinois, unless the Senator thought they were more important than subjects connected with aggressions from a foreign power.

On motion of Mr. HUNTER, the Senate went into secret session, and afterwards adjourned.

IMPORTANT FROM UTAH.

Forty Thousand Mormons Moving Southward

Ineffectual Attempts of Gov. Cumming to Stop the Hegira.

The Indians Annoying the Mormons—The Peace Commissioners, &c.

ST. LOUIS Tuesday, June 15.

Colonel THOMAS L. KANE, from Camp Scott May 16, passed Booneville this evening. He reports Governor CUMMING having returned to Salt Lake City, after making an ineffectual attempt to stop the Mormon hegira to the South.

Salt Lake City and the northern settlements were nearly deserted, a few persons only remaining to guard the buildings. Forty thousand persons are said to be in motion, their trains extending for miles down the valley. The advanced trains were already three hundred miles distant. To evade answering where they are bound, they say they are going South, but their supposed destination is Cedar City, or some part of Sonora.

There were no mules at Camp Scott. Col. HOFFMAN'S train was met twenty miles from the Platte Bridge.

Colonel JOHNSTON would await the arrival of the Peace Commissioners.

The Indians were annoying the Mormons, calling them squaws, and say they won't fight.

BRIGHAM YOUNG had delivered the great seal, records, &c., which it was supposed had been destroyed, to Governor CUMMING.

The recent heavy rains extended far to the West, and all the streams are full.

The Explosion of the Pennsylvania.

THE LOSS OF LIFE ESTIMATED AT TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY.

MEMPHIS, Monday, June 14.

The steamer *Imperial* first arrived at the wreck of the *Pennsylvania*, and took a large number of passengers to New-Orleans. The *Diana* arrived here at 11 o'clock, on Sunday night, with a large number for Louisville.

A meeting of citizens has raised $1,000 for the sufferers, and committees were appointed to collect further aid.

RAUCH, of the opera troupe, died to-day, and several others are not expected to live.

CENTRALIA, Ill., Tuesday, June 15.

About sixty of the sufferers of the Pennsylvania disaster came here from Cairo to-day. They are principally bound to St. Louis, and many being in a destitute condition were passed free over the Illinois Central Railroad. A passenger estimates the number on board at 450, and thinks that 250 were lost.

Still Another Fatal Steamboat Explosion.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, June 14.

The steamer *Eclipse* exploded her heater yesterday, near Natchez; two killed and three wounded.

The Great Floods at the West.

CAIRO IN DANGER OF BEING SWEPT ENTIRELY AWAY—MOUND CITY UNDER WATER.

CENTRALIA, Ill., Monday, June 14.

Reports from Cairo are of a most alarming character. The water is still rising, and is now running over the Ohio levee in several places. Mr. ASHLEY, Chief Engineer of the Illinois Central Railroad, gives the opinion that one foot more rise will sweep Cairo entirely away.

Mound City is under water; the dépôt grounds, in the highest part of the town is covered to the depth of four or five inches. Passengers are conveyed a quarter of a mile from Mound City in boats to the cars.

CONDITION OF THE OHIO RIVER.

CINCINNATI, Monday, June 14.

The weather has been fine since Saturday, but the river is still rising in the Hinge channel. All the railways are in order.

Fires.

FIRE IN ROCK ISLAND, ILL.

ROCK ISLAND, Tuesday, June 15.

A brick block on Washington and Illinois streets, occupied as liquor stores, was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss on the building and goods exceeds $30,000, and there is insurance to the amount of $15,000.

FIRE IN CORNING, N. Y.

CORNING, N. Y., Tuesday, June 15.

R. E. ROBINSON'S dwelling-house was destroyed by fire on the night of the 13th. The inmates barely escaped with their lives. All the furniture and wearing apparel were burnt. The loss is estimated at about $9,000, on which there is insurance to the amount of $6,500.

Tariff Meeting in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 15.

The Tariff meeting, this evening, was largely attended and exceedingly enthusiastic. HENRY C. CAREY presided, and speeches were made by Senators COLLAMER, SIMMONS and CAMERON, and Messrs. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, COVODE and E. JOY MORRIS of the House of Representatives, and RICHARD W. THOMPSON of Indiana.

The Nova Scotian at Quebec.

QUEBEC, Tuesday, June 15.

The steamship *Nova Scotian* arrived this forenoon, but the news package for the Associated Press is not on board. It has been either abstracted or handed by the Purser to some stranger who is not to be found.

Collector Schell's Confirmation.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 15.

On receiving news of AUGUSTUS SCHELL'S confirmation at 12 o'clock last night, the Hard-Shell Democrats in this city fired 100 guns.

Sailing of the Europa for Boston.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, June 15.

The R. M. steamship *Europa* sailed from here at three o'clock this afternoon for Boston, where she will be due about 9 o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday) evening.

Wind light and blowing from the east, and raining.

Sailing of the America.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 15.

The foreign mails close at the Post-Office at 9 o'clock A. M. to-morrow, and the *America* will sail at about noon.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movement.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, June 15.

The United States Mail steamship *Columbia*, Captain BERRY, from New-York, was signalled coming up at 5 o'clock this morning.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, June 15—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady, very scarce and in good demand; sales 1,800 bbls. at $4@$4 25 for choice Superfine to Extra Upper Lake; $4 35@$4 37 for Extra Ohio and Indiana; $4 50@$4 62 for double Extra do. WHEAT quiet and firmer; sales 15,000 bush. Chicago Spring, to arrive, at 77c.; 2,000 bush. at 87½c., Red Ohio; $1 02 for White Michigan. CORN steady; sales 10,000 bush. heated Illinois at 55c. OATS dull at 38c. WHISKY firm; sales 300 bbls at 21c. FREIGHTS dull at 10c. for Wheat, and 36c. for Flour to New-York. *Lake Imports in the 24 hours ending at noon*—2,000 bbls. Flour; 22,000 bush. Corn. *Canal Exports*—2,000 bbls. Flour; 30,000 bush. Wheat; 14,000 bush. Corn; 11,000 bush. Oats.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, June 15—6 P. M.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT advanced 1c. and buoyant; sales at 72c. OATS dull and 1c. lower. *Shipments to Buffalo*—43,000 bushels Wheat. *Receipts*—900 bbls. Flour; 57,000 bushels Wheat; 27,000 bushels Corn.

MOBILE, Tuesday, June 15.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 2,000 bales, at 11½c. for Middling. Sales of last three days 3,600 bales; receipts, 1,000 bales.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, June 15.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 1,700 bales, at 8¾c.@12¼c. Quotations unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, June 14.

COTTON is unchanged; sales to day of 6,500 bales, at 11c.@11¼c. for middling. SUGAR steady. WHEAT very dull. PORK very dull. WHISKY 19c. FREIGHT—Cotton to Liverpool, ⅝d.@7-16d. Sight EXCHANGE on New-York, ¾c.@¾ per cent. discount.

CINCINNATI, Monday, June 14.

WHISKY has advanced 1c.; sales at 21c. FLOUR has advanced 25c., under a large speculative inquiry. CORN MEAL is unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 15.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT firm; White, $1 05.@$1 15. CORN firm; White, 66c.@70c. PROVISIONS dull, with a declining tendency. WHISKY dull.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 15.

FLOUR firm; sales of 2,500 bbls. at $4 25@$4 62½. WHEAT active; White, $1 05@$1 10. CORN dull; Pennsylvania, 70c.@71c. WHISKY firm at 20½c. @21½c.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, June 15—6 P. M.

FLOUR firmer. WHEAT better, with good inquiry, part on speculation; sales 35,000 bush. at 83c. for Milwaukee Club; 79c.@80c. for Chicago Spring, closing at the inside quotation. CORN steady, but small sales at 62½c. for Illinois River. FREIGHTS unchanged: Flour, 28c.; Wheat, 8c.; Corn 7½c. to New-York. *Lake Imports*—1,000 bbls. Flour; 73,000 bush. Wheat; 20,000 bush. Corn; 4,000 bush. Oats. *Canal Exports*—1,500 bbls. Flour; 50,000 bush. Wheat; 7,000 bush. Corn.

LONG ISLAND.

Trial of Patrick Lally for the Murder of George H. Simonson.

SECOND DAY.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—JUNE 15.

Before Hon. Selah B. Strong, Judge, and Justices Schoonmaker and Emmons.

TESTIMONY OF THE PROSECUTION CONTINUED.

Dr. Daniel Ayres, recalled—The wound on the face gives no indication as to the blow, except that it was probably struck obliquely from the front—a little to the left of the person struck.

John M. Perry, sworn—Resides No. 94 Duffield-street; at present is not in any business—was a Deputy-Sheriff until the 1st of January; I was in the place kept by Mr. Story in Pierrepont-street last February, at the time of this occurrence; the prisoner came in between six and seven o'clock—two other persons were with him—have been informed that their names were Mellen and McGahey; Lally came in first and nodded to me as he came in; he passed through and went to the bar in the rear room; heard some one say that "He could lick any son of a b—h in the house;" turned round and saw Lally leaning on the bar; his face was towards me then; one of the three, McGahey, was in the front room; the voice came from the back room; several other persons were in the back room: McGahey was somewhat boisterous and I remonstrated with him; told him he must not make any difficulty there; he said he meant no harm by it—it was all in fun, or something of that kind; he then walked toward the fire-place, in the front room, and stood there quietly; I remained some fifteen or twenty minutes in the room, probably, and started to go out at the door and picked up the evening paper in the hall; turned back into the room and stood under the gas-light reading it; my back was towards the door; while there a man came in and said that there was a man at the foot of the steps dying or dead; it was Mr. Nodine who came to the door; myself and others went out and found Mr. Simonson at the foot of the stairs on the sidewalk; did not see the prisoner when we went out.

To Court—The feet of deceased were towards Fulton-street, and his head towards the East River; should judge that his head was from a foot to eighteen inches from the stoop: his head was nearer to the left hand side of the stairs going down than to the middle of the stairs; he laid straight on the walk: we carried him up stairs, laid him on a bed, and a doctor was sent for.

To Mr. Peckham—Did not see Lally go out; did not see deceased go out.

To Court—Saw Simonson there about five o'clock; did not see him go out, nor Lally; I was probably standing within five feet of the hall door when reading; heard no noise whatever.

To Mr. Peckham—Heard neither shock or fall.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady—Had known deceased from sixteen to twenty years; when I went in there at five o'clock there were there Mr. Van Voorhies, boss mason; Samuel Raymond, foreman for Mr. Nodine; Hicks Post, then Superintendent of Pavements; Mr. Story, the proprietor; Mr. Savage, bartender; Mr. Morris and Mr. Wright came in shortly after; believe Mr. Perkins was there, and also Mr. Charles Hamilton and the deceased; think all of these persons were acquainted with deceased; during the time from five o'clock to the time Lally and deceased came in, Mr. Simonson was smoking and talking; think there was some drinking; don't know that there was any accommodations for playing games; heard no game spoken of that I know of; Lally stood at the bar towards the end of the house; McGahey did not go into the back room that I saw; did not notice the third man particularly; did not hear either of them talk together; heard no other remark but what I have said; McGahey was talking of fighting—don't know what he said; think he was sober; don't know that I ever saw him before; he had on dark clothes, with a Kossuth hat; Lally had a cap on and dark clothes; Mellon had a light-colored fire-coat and common hat on; McGahey did not appear to be angry; nothing had been said to annoy him; think I told him that he had better go out; told him that if he did not behave himself he would get locked up; he asked who would or could do it, and I told him if no one else would do it I should; put my hand on him and opened the door; don't think I shoved him; told him he had better go out any way; then it was that he said it was all in fun; have told all that I can remember was said by any one; heard no one say that there was a crowd, a fight or a row outside; Simonson when I was talking with McGahey was in the back room; the night was not very dark—it was snowing some; don't know that I could have seen Simonson from the top of the stoop; he was on his back when I saw him.

To Mr. Peckham—Noticed no other persons coming in with Lally; don't know when the "Oyster Boy" came in.

To Mr. Brady—Think it was rather a cold night; don't remember whether it was hot or not in the house.

To Court—The steps were not slippery.

To Juror—I was standing about the centre of the room under the gas fixture; might possibly have heard a person falling down stairs.

William Van Voorhies sworn—Reside at No. 31 Fleet-street: was at Story's house at the time of the occurrence; went there between 4 and 5 o'clock, P. M.; remained there until it happened; saw the prisoner and four or five others come in together; did not notice particularly, but afterwards heard there were four or five; Lally, Woods, Draper, and one or two others came in together; don't know Mellen and McGahey; missed Woods and Draper very soon after they came in; I was there when the prisoner and his associates went out; saw the Oyster Boy (Connelly) there; did not see the deceased go out: heard no remark that there was a crowd outside; I was in the back room—back towards the front door, and heard some one say, "Good night, Mr. Simonson," but by whom it was said I cannot say; Lally was talking just before that with deceased in an apparently friendly manner: this was after Lally and his party had been in some minutes; as Lally walked up to us he said he knew us both; Simonson spoke to Lally about the remark he made on coming in, when Lally replied, laughing, that he did not say so—that he said that he could beat any man in the room at crib—he tried to pass it off in that way.

To Court—Both of them were sober.

To Mr. Peckham—Heard Mr. Nodine say there was a person at the foot of the stairs injured.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady—Noticed Lally particularly with reference to sobriety; Mr. Simonson was talking and smoking and, perhaps, drinking; heard Mr. Story invite all hands to take a drink; it was after this that Lally denied that he had made the remark he did when he came in; don't know where Lally was when some one said good night Mr. Simonson; persons were going in and out that afternoon before the occurrence.

To Court—There was a dispute just after I went in between Perkins and Nodine.

To Mr. Brady—That was before Lally came in.

To Court—Saw Mr. Perry put his hand on McGahey; think he took hold of his collar; did not hear what was said.

To Mr. Brady—The subject of the dispute between Perkins and Nodine was not brought up while Lally was there that I heard.

Hicks Post, sworn—Resides on Park-avenue, near Clinton; was in the house of Mr. Story on the evening alluded to; saw prisoner and associates come in; I was in the back room; heard Lally say when he came in that "he could lick any son of a b—h in the house;" he then walked up to the bar and took a drink with his friends; heard Nodine and Perkins talking together when Lally interfered when Hamilton told him not to interfere; Simonson took Lally for to do what he (Lally) said; told him he should not talk so; Lally denied using the language—that he said he could beat any man at a game of cribbage; Simonson and Lally had another talk in the front part of the house; cannot say how many came in with the prisoner; saw deceased and prisoner shaking hands; supposed they were bidding Simonson good night; saw Mr. Simonson's hand up bidding them good night, as I supposed; did not see any of them go out; did not see Simonson after that to my knowledge—nor Lally or his two associates; don't recollect who I was talking with at the time; have lived in Brooklyn a long time; heard Mr. Perry give several names; don't know that there were any others in there; think there were some in there besides Lally and his friends, whom I do not know—am not positive.

To the Court—Think it was in the neighborhood of 3 or 5 minutes from the time they shook hands before Simonson was found at the foot of the stairs.

To Mr. Peckham—Heard no remark about a crowd outside.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady—At the time Lally came in, Nodine and Perkins were near the bar; don't recollect what other persons stood near; Hamilton stood between me and the counter; don't know where Simonson was then; think Nodine and Perkins had been disputing about fifteen minutes when Lally and his associates came in; don't know which came in first; don't recollect that Perkins made any remark that made Lally interfere; they were talking something about money; don't know that it was about money lost on a horse-race; don't remember that Lally said anything; don't know that Hamilton said anything; saw McGahey talking with Perry; saw the putting out of hands; Simonson and Lally were in the front room then; all of the parties were in the front room near the door, when I thought they shook hands.

To Mr. Peckham—Knew Mr. Simonson a long time; he was a butcher.

Joseph Wood, Jr., sworn—Knows the prisoner by sight; remembers the occurrence; saw the prisoner, Mellen and McGahey in front of Engine House 14, on Pierrepont-street; that was the first I saw of them; the engine is the second door from Story's; went with them and Mr. Draper to Mr. Story's; Mr. Draper and myself remained in Story's not over ten minutes; left Lally and his friends there.

To Court—Lally, after he had been in there a few minutes, said he could lick any son of a b—h in the house: he addressed no person in particular; no one replied to him: he was in the back room.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady—I am a member of Engine Company No. 14: knew Lally by sight; think I have seen McGahey before, but never saw Mellen before, that I know of; did not know that Lally was assistant foreman of No. 5; knew he was a fireman; in front of the engine-house they asked me if I belonged to the company, and asked if they could see the house; told them yes, and invited them in; they were in the house about fifteen minutes; they did not appear to be intoxicated; Lally had on black coat and cap, McGahey had on a felt hat, and Mellen had on felt hat and drab fire coat; Mellen said he was assistant foreman of a hose company in New-York, and invited me to come over and see him; the only conversation between us was about the fire department; they asked me to drink with them; Lally and Mellen both asked me—they asked if there was any place where we usually went; I told them we had no place in particular—might go right into the next door, (Mr. Story's,) as well as anywhere.

Wm. Wright, sworn—Was present on the night in question; saw Lally and his friends when they came in—heard the remark he made; Mr. Simonson said, "Young man it is very wrong for you to make such a remark—there is no such person here, you have no cause for making that remark," or something to that effect; that was all that was said, I believe.

To Court—Don't think Lally made any reply at that time.

To Mr. Peckham—Did not see Lally and his friends leave; I was in the yard at the time he left; was not in when the announcement was made that a man was injured; don't recollect when Perkins left.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady—Did not know accused before; knew deceased; Nodine and Perkins were standing at the bar, as described by Mr. Post; think they were talking about some game; did not see Lally interfere; think Lally walked into the front room; Mellen wanted Lally to go out of the house; he said, "Come, let's go" he said it in the back room first, and repeated it in the front room; did not hear what Lally said in reply; think they were sober: heard the conversation between Perry and McGahey; Lally and Simonson were then talking together.

To Court—Think this was between six and seven o'clock.

To Mr. Brady—Saw Perry take hold of McGahey's coat collar; Perry told him if he did not behave he would put him out; Simonson and Lally were at the side of the stove; their conversation seemed to be friendly.

Samuel Raymond, sworn—Resides in Norwich, Conn.; was in the employment of Mr. Nodine at the time of this occurrence; was in Story's house that night; saw Lally and associates soon after they came in; Draper and Wood stopped near the front room: heard the remark made by Lally; he drank, and as they stepped back from the bar, Mr. Simonson spoke to him, as before sworn to; saw Mellen and McGahey go out; Lally stood in the entry-door talking with Mr. Simonson; saw them shake hands, and then the door was closed; the three were outside, and Mr. Simonson was in the front room smoking and talking; I was in the back room, near the bar—near Post and Wm. Green; heard a noise like a "slum" voice, as I thought, from the outside door; cannot say positively the language used; but it was either that there was a crowd or a row outside; Mr. Simonson went towards the window; the blinds were closed, and he went towards the door leading into the entry; could not see him go out from where I stood; hardly a minute elapsed before Mr Nodine came in and said that there was a man at the foot of the stairs dead or dying; as he said that, Mr. Perry and others went out; think I saw blood from the fourth or fifth stair from the top to the bottom, and also on the side of the stairs, towards the East River; snow fell during the night; a lamp hangs right over the stairs; it was not lighted the night in question; a person standing in the front entry can see through the glass door all over the front room; think Lally spoke to Hamilton just before he left, in the front room.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady—Paid no particular attention to the voice referred to; there is a stable next door, and much noise is made by the carriages, so that it is difficult to hear.

To Juror—Know there was an alarm of fire that night; don't know that it was a false alarm.

James Savage sworn—Was at Story's on the night in question; saw prisoner and associates; I am the barkeeper; Lally leaned against the bar, looked around and said, "these are a nice lot of — —;" I was behind the bar at the time; he then walked towards Mr. Nodine and Mr. Perkins; I told McGahey to call his friend away; Lally says to Mellen, "let us get in and have a little fight, I think we can take them," and then said he could whip any son-of-a-b—h in the house; then deceased said something I did not hear; did not hear the voice at the door, nor Mr. Nodine when he came to the door.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady—I am 25 or 26 years old; am an upholsterer by trade; served my time on Atlantic-street; served four years, I think, ending May 19, 1854; have worked at the trade some since that time; then went to Mr. Story's, and have been with him most of the time since; don't know as I have ever told of the language used by Lally to any one except Mr. Peckham; was not before the Coroner's Jury; was not at the public meeting; knew Lally and McGahey by sight before; don't remember that I talked to Mellen; McGahey asked me if I had given up my saloon, kept a saloon three months under Harry Strickland's; don't remember seeing Lally there; first say McGahey there a few times; there was loud talking, and all in the room might have heard the remark of Lally; all I said was, "Don't;" I thought there was to be a little "jamboree."

At this stage of the proceedings the Court took a recess for half an hour.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Edward Williams, sworn—Knew Simonson in his lifetime; was present at Story's on the evening in question; saw the prisoner and four others come in; they came to the bar and took a drink; first heard Lally say he could lick any s—n of a b—h there; said it in a loud tone; Simonson said, "Young man, you shouldn't make such a remark here—there is no one here that wants to fight;" Lally then took it back, and said he meant that he could beat any one at a game of crib; saw them all leave; saw deceased shaking hands; he said, "Good night, boys," and they parted in good humor; saw deceased next lying at the foot of the steps; saw some blood the next morning on the casing of the door leading into the entry, and on the steps—on the middle step down.

Cross-examined—Examined the blood in the forenoon of the next day: saw deceased carried up stairs; four or five persons had hold of him; he was bleeding profusely, when they laid him down between the two rooms; he was bleeding from the cut over the eye; I turned away from the sight.

Joseph Wood, recalled—The first thing I heard Lally say, after he got to the bar was, "Here is a nice set of ——," and asked who they were.

Cross-Examined by Mr. Brady—I have known Mr. Savage five or six months; know that he kept a saloon opposite the City Hall; don't know when he gave up the saloon; have not seen him since I was on the stand before; spoke to Mr. Draper about my testimony since I was on the stand; can't say that I knew what I was called back to the stand for; have spoken to the District-Attorney since, but not in regard to this evidence; did not remonstrate with Lally for the use of the vulgar language; have heard the expression used before; "Jamberee" means a fight or drunk.

Stephen B. Story, sworn—Is keeper of the American Hotel where this affair occurred; saw Lally and his two friends when they went out; I was in the front room; deceased shook hands with them and bid them good bye; I think all shook hands with him; Lally certainly did, he was the last that went out: deceased then walked toward the stove; when they had been gone a short time the door opened and somebody said there was a crowd on the sidewalk and deceased went to the window, then went to the door, went out and shut it; but a few moments elapsed before Mr. Nodine came in and said there was a man hurt; think it was five or ten minutes after Lally went out before Simonson went out; a very few seconds after deceased went out Mr Nodine came to the door; saw blood on the door outside four or five feet from the floor; it was a spot half as large as my hand; did not see the blood as soon as the other man.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady—Have kept this house since December last; Savage has lived with me at different times; came the last time in January; is a brother-in-law of mine; deceased came to the house about three o'clock, and remained there until he went out as described; the first part of the discussion between Nodine and Perkins was loud; they had cooled down before Lally came in; only heard Lally say that he was "Pat Lally, Assistant Foreman of Engine Company No. 5," and that "he could whip any s—n of a b—h in the house;" did not see Lally and his friends drink but twice, once at the invitation of Perkins and once on my invitation; heard Lally's explanation; he did not appear to be excited or in anger; did not recognize the voice which said there was a crowd on the sidewalk; the voice proceeded from the entry; Perry was only a few feet from me; found deceased senseless, and bleeding freely from the mouth and nose.

To Mr. Peckham—Deceased was in the habit of coming to the house frequently.

To Jurors—The folding doors in the passage-way were closed; heard no noise of a person falling; there is so much noise from the carriages next door that a person would not be likely to notice if a man should fall down the steps; saw blood on the two upper steps Sunday morning.

To Mr. Brady—Saw blood on the door, but not on the casing.

James Connelly, sworn—Was employed in Mr. Story's place, and was present on the night of the occurrence; saw Lally go out first, then Mellen, and then McGahey; I was standing in the back room, near the oyster stand; heard nothing about the crowd in the street; saw deceased afterwards by the stove.

Not cross-examined.

William Morris sworn—Was present on the occasion referred to; saw Lally and his two friends go out; Simonson was standing by the stove, I think; I was about the folding doors; Perkins left before Lally and the other; as I came into the house I met Mr. Nodine going out; about fifteen minutes after Nodine left, Lally went out; Lally talked with Hamilton a moment before he went out; Mellen and McGahey had started to go out once; had the door open and called for Lally to come out; Lally said he wanted to say a word to Hamilton; they all came back, and Hamilton and Lally sat on the lounge and talked; McGahey sat on a chair by a table; Simonson, Mellen and myself stood by the stove; Hamilton and Lally spoke a few minutes together, and at the same time Simonson and Mellen were talking together; I think Mellen and Simonson shook hands; then Lally, Mellen and McGahey went out and shut the door; Mr. Simonson then lighted a cigar at the gas light and began to smoke; heard some one say that there was a crowd outside; don't know where the voice came from; Simonson walked to the window, raised the curtain and went to the door; I went out; I then went to the back room and met Mr. Hamilton coming from the back room; I went out the back door and passed round into Pierrepont street and they were just picking Mr. Simonson up as I reached the front door.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady—Don't know which of the three went out last; the talk between Lally and Hamilton was apparently friendly.

F. J. Nodine, sworn—Was present on the night of this occurrence; left before Perkins and went to my supper; was about twenty to twenty-five minutes—not more than that; returned and went into my stable next door to Story's; just as I got inside of the large door of the stable I heard a tumble on the stoop adjoining; it was so heavy and loud as to cause me to turn my head and look out; saw three men; one coming down behind the falling man, (who was falling down the steps head foremost,) and two were just leaving the step; ran to the stoop; found two of the men within four or five feet of the stairs; the one who came down behind the body ran towards Fulton-street, the way the others ran; as he stepped over the body, he turned round and looked at it, and then ran: the body was a little more than half the way down the steps when I first saw it; it was falling perfectly lifeless when I first saw it—head first; when it reached the last step it moved very slow and the feet slewed round, and the body fell rather lightly upon the sidewalk.

To Court—Neither of the three men fell down; saw no one have hold of the body.

To Mr. Peckham—The three men running were Lally, McGahey and Mellen; had seen them in at Story's that afternoon; Lally and McGahey were in front of the body which proved to be Mr. Simonson's—and Mellen behind; saw no one else but the persons named, and Mr. Raymond, who was with me outside; saw no one strike Simonson; gave the alarm and carried the body up stairs; found blood next morning in the recess, behind the folding doors, on the casing and on the door leading into the front room; there was blood, I think, on every step all the way down, and on the flagging there was quite a pool; the blood on the floor looked as though it had been dropped there; the blood on the casing and the door looked as though it had been "splashed" there; were quite a number of spots; saw the girl wash them off.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady—Never saw Lally or his companions before that evening to my knowledge; heard one of the offensive expressions made by Lally; Lally did not interfere with me; he came up and looked up in my face—it was a dark night, a little snow was falling; it was rather cold that night—there was no light over the stoop—a light fell upon the stairs from two gas-lights in my stable; I am under the impression that Simonson's head struck on the three lower steps; did not see Mellen using his feet when coming down the stairs; the body of Mr. Simonson when on the walk was quite close to the stoop.

To Mr. Peckham—Think one of the two men ahead was without a cap; picked out Lally and Mellen among other prisoners in the First Precinct Station that night; next morning picked out McGahey in the cells at the City Hall.

James Phalen, sworn—Was in the employ of Mr. Nodine at the time of this occurrence; I remember when Mr. Nodine returned from tea; I was standing in the stable door; heard a noise of falling down stairs; saw a man at the foot of the stairs, and the man stepping over him; saw no other persons there; he ran towards Fulton-street; I found a cap in the passage way leading to the stable cellar, about four feet from the stairway, where Mr. Simonson laid, and Mr. Story took it out of my hand; it was a few minutes after the body had been carried into the house. Cap shown and identified.

Capt. Joel Smith, sworn—(Cap shown)—Have seen this cap before; Officer Denton, with Mr. Story, brought it to the Station-house; Lally was in my private office; laid it on a desk in front of him; he looked at it very sharp, and I asked him if it was his cap, and he said it was; "He was d—d glad to get it; never expected to get it again;" he had another, and I asked where he got it; he said at the engine house; tried to find out from him the night he was arrested who was with him; he refused to tell me; said they did not live in Brooklyn; he appeared to be very indifferent about it; he talked very light about the affair; told him that he was in a very serious scrape; he refused to tell me anything, and said that if any one was to be punished he wanted it all himself; I told him Simonson was very seriously injured; he said, "If he should die I would stand a good chance to hang for it."

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady—Have been Captain of Police over seven years; never saw Lally before; knew deceased twenty-five years—was intimate with him; never visited him at his house; Officer Barr arrested Lally; saw him first going into the Station-house; he had a cap on—a grazed cap, I think; Officers Beatty and Corwin came in, and a number of other officers; took Lally first in the private office and searched him; took money, watch and key from him; he was then placed in a cell; there was much excitement, and several times when I was in the cell others crowded in; kept all out after the first night; don't think Lally was told the crime he was charged with; the officer who arrested him said his name was Lally; had heard that he was one of the parties: am sure he said "D—d" when I gave him his cap; did not examine his person; saw no bruises on him; went to his cell about nine o'clock that night; stood outside the door and talked with him; think the first remark I made was, "Who were with you?"

Nothing important was elicited on the cross-examination.

At this stage of the proceedings, the Court adjourned till to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Brooklyn Items.

One-dollar bills on the Mechanics Bank of Newark, N. J., neatly altered to tens, are in circulation in Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF HEALTH.—An adjourned meeting of this Board was held yesterday. The only matter of importance before the Board was a communication from Dr. BOYD, recommending the establishing of a small-pox hospital by the City. It was laid on the table, to ascertain the probable cost of such an institution.

COMMON COUNCIL.—A regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held Monday evening.

On motion of Alderman BACKHOUSE, after a somewhat lengthy and animated discussion, the resolution adopted at the last meeting calling upon the Police Commissioners to report what repairs are necessary to the various Station-houses, was rescinded by a vote of 9 ayes to 8 nays.

A petition signed by "John Reed and 63 others, who believe the cow-stables are not a nuisance," was presented, asking that the Fourteenth Ward may be excluded from the operations of the proposed ordinance to prohibit the keeping of cows within the thickly settled portions of the city, and referred to the Board of Health.

A resolution offered by Alderman KALBFLEISCH was adopted, directing the Mayor, in conjunction with the Committee on Ferry and Water Rights, to remonstrate against the leasing Peck-slip for any other purpose than ferry uses.

Alderman PIERSON offered a resolution in favor of constructing a covered conduit beyond Bailey's Pond, on the line of the water works, instead of the open canal, as now being constructed. Laid on the table for two weeks.

[Advertisement.]

☞ SWAN & Co.'s Lottery Commissioners indorsed by the Mayor and Postmaster of Augusta, and an EX-United States Senator of Georgia.

A CARD

From the Commissioners, and Certificates from the Mayor and others of the City of Augusta:

Augusta, Richmond County, Georgia:

This is to certify that we have superintended the drawings of the Sparta Academy Lottery, SAMUEL SWAN & Co., managers at Augusta, Georgia, from the commencement of its drawings, and still continue to superintend the same. Each drawing is solely and exclusively under our control, and we can assure the public that the managers are men of honor, respectability and fair dealing, and everything connected with the entire business is carried on with the most scrupulous and exact integrity.

LEON P. DUGAS,
FREDERIC C. BARBER,
Commissioners of Sparta Academy Lottery.

AUGUSTA, Ga., June 7, 1858.

AUGUSTA, Ga., June 7, 1858.

From long personal acquaintance with LEON P DUGAS and FREDERIC C. BARBER, we take great pleasure in certifying that they are men of the highest integrity and probity, and in this community are esteemed and regarded as highly honorable and worthy citizens.

Hon. B. CONLEY,
Mayor of the City of Augusta.
JAMES M. SMYTHE, Esq.,
Postmaster of the City of Augusta.
Hon. JOHN P. KING,
Formerly U. S. Senator.

[Advertisement.]

THE GREAT CONSUMPTION REMEDY, DR. H. JAMES' EXTRACT OF CANNABIS INDICA.—Read the following testimonial from a gentleman living in Greenbush, N. Y., near Albany. His wife had suffered much from Consumption, and he thus writes after making trial of Dr. H. JAMES' Cannabis Indica:

GREENBUSH, N. Y., Feb. 11, 1858.

Your Extract has performed wonders in Mrs. WEAVER'S case, and done what I believe no other medicine in the world could do. I can well and truly say, it has proved more valuable to me and mine than any amount of money could possibly be. If the cure is permanent, (and I have no reason to doubt it,) I cannot sufficiently express to you or some Higher Power, my thankfulness, and shall be most happy to advise my friends thus similarly afflicted.

Very truly yours, G. S. WEAVER.

Sent to any part of the United States and Canada at $2 per bottle. All orders and communications must be addressed to O. P. BROWN, Proprietor of Dr. JAMES' Remedies, No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, N. J.

[Advertisement.]

JESSIE WHARTON, THE TRAITOR'S DAUGHTER.—This new piece, at Barnum's Museum, is one of the very best ever produced there. It is founded on the siege of Baltimore and the battle of North Point and is surpassingly interesting. It will be repeated this afternoon. BLANCHARD and his extraordinary dog, in their performances, and two pieces this evening.

[Advertisement.]

☞ "There's a Tile for you," exclaimed a friend of ours the other day, on passing KNOX's establishment, corner of Fulton street and Broadway; "who could resist buying such an airy article? I can't, though I bought a new hat only the day before yesterday." Such is the irresistible attractiveness of KNOX's beavers.

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AND
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Straw Hats.

From the time of their introduction, the demand for these two LEADING and FAVORITE STYLES having kept fully up to our ability to manufacture, thus leaving us without any surplus, we feel called upon to say that the LAST lots which we shall be able to finish in time for THIS SEASON'S TRADE are now going through our works, and will be received by the middle of this month.

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☞ Singer's Improved Sewing Machines for all Manufacturing Purposes.—To ascertain the immense superiority of SINGER'S machines, it is only necessary to inquire of any manufacturer or mechanic who uses one Send for a copy of SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, which will be supplied gratis. It gives full information on the subject. I. M. SINGER & CO.,
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MESSRS. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.

Have the pleasure of announcing to their friends and the public, that having established a manufactory for the production of

FINE SILVER WARE,

They are now engaged in preparing a large and elegant ass

AMUSEMENTS

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA—EIGHTH NIGHT.

At the request of many patrons of the Opera, who, in consequence of the stormy weather on Friday last, were prevented witnessing the GREAT PERFORMANCE of LINDA, showing admirably the versatility of Madame GAZZANIGA'S GREAT GENIUS and DRAMATIC TALENTS, and proving her to occupy an equally exalted position in light as well as dramatic roles, the management yields with pleasure to the wishes of the public in general, and announces for

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 16,
LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX.

Linda ..... Signora GAZZANIGA
Pierotto ..... Miss PHILLIPS
Carlo ..... Sig. BRIGNOLI
Marquis ..... Sig. DUBREUIL
Antonio ..... Sig. AMODIO
Prefect ..... Sig. GASSIER
Max Maretzek ..... Musical Director and Conductor.

Seats may be secured at the Academy and at HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.

Reserved Seats $1 50
Second Circle 50
Amphitheatre 25

Doors open at 7½; Opera commences at 8 o'clock.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock,
GRAND OPERA MATINEE,

When the whole house will be thrown open to the public at the admission of

FIFTY CENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON—IMMENSE HIT.
Second night of Planche's celebrated romantic drama of
THE BRIGAND,

The scenery by Isherwood and Wallace, all new, as also are the dresses and appointments, and of the most splendid description. Sir Charles Eastlake's celebrated pictures, painted from the life, have formed the models for the SERIES OF TABLEAUX,

which will be presented with every attention to fidelity of detail. The exquisite music by Cherubini will be given, and the piece produced with the same completeness and regard to effect which has always distinguished this theatre.

The following will be the
NEW SCENERY PAINTED FOR THE OCCASION.

The summit of the Mountain of Gualgnola, with distant view of the Mediterranean: Sunrise—by Isherwood.
Ruins of a Roman Temple and distant country—Isherwood.
Garden of the Prince's Palace at Rome—Wallace.
Corric or of the palace.
Grand Sala and Ballroom, with the Gardens, by moonlight—Isherwood.

The drama will be succeeded by the most successful American comedy ever written, entitled
AMERICANS IN PARIS.

The above entertainments will combine the talents of
Mr LESTER, Mr. BLAKE,
Miss MARY GANNON, Miss HUDSON KIRBY, (her first appearance,)
Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT, Mr. T. B. JOHNSTON,
Mr WHITING, Mrs ALLEN, Mr. GROSVENOR.

Summer having driven into New-York, in her glowing car, on to-night and every night during the heated term, the celebrated INDIAN PUNKAS

will be brought into play, and diffuse through the theatre a soft and refreshing breeze, rendering it most cool and delightful.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Last week and last night but three of
THE RAVELS IN AMERICA.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 16, 1858.
Gabriel Ravel in two comic characters.
Picolo in the Courabandist, and Maclou in Mazulm.
THE CONTRABANDIST.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
DURING THE INTERMISSION OF TWENTY MINUTES THE ELEGANT LADIES' SALOON,
attached to this establishment will be thrown open, when
ICES AND ICE CREAMS,
of a very superior quality, will be served.
Last night but two in america of
MAZULM, OR THE NIGHT OWL.
The great Gabriel (second time) av ..... Maclou
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.
Tickets 50 cents; Children, 25 cents; Upper Boxes, 25 cents.
Thursday—Last night but two of the Ravels.
Saturday, at two o'clock—Last Grand Juvenile Afternoon Performance by the Ravels in America.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.
GREAT SUCCESS OF
Mr. and Mrs. CLARENCE HOLT.
From the principal theatres in England and Australia.
WEDNESDAY—Third time of a French drama, full of the deepest interest and exciting situations, in three acts, called
BELPHEGOR, THE MOUNTEBANK;
OR, WOMAN'S CONSTANCY.
Belphegor, Mr. Clarence Holt, as played by him upwards of Five Hundred Nights
Bellac, Mr. Barrett; Hercule, Mr. Briggs; Fanfarronade, Mr. Moore; De Corgemont, Mr. C. J. Smith; Montbazon, Mr. Blaad; Beaumelle, Mr. Seymour; Madelaine, Mrs. Clarence Holt.
For full particulars of this interesting piece, see small bills.
To conclude with
THE DUMB BELLE.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager ..... A. H. Purdy
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS,
The entertainment will commence with
MY AUNT.
To be followed by
FORTUNIO.
THE GOLDEN AXE.
To conclude with
CUT FOR PARTNERS.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Doors open at 7; curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.
WEDNESDAY, June 16,
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO MR. E. EDDY.
The performance will commence with the Tragedy of
BERTRAM.
BRYANT BROTHERS.
WANDERING MINSTREL.
THE IRISH LION.
FAUSTUS.

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL,
To take place at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
On JUNE 27, 1858.

All, or very nearly all, the instrumental performers of New-York and vicinity, comprising the members of the PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY, the ITALIAN OPERA, of all the different ORCHESTRAS of the CITY THEATRES, and also of the various Bands, are united on this occasion, forming an Orchestra of
OVER THREE HUNDRED PERFORMERS.

The various Musical Societies, Instrumental Soloists, and great singers now in the City or neighborhood, will all participate on this great occasion.

Among the Masterworks to be performed,
THE NINTH (or Choral) SYMPHONY,
BY BEETHOVEN,

Will form part of the Programme. Solos by Signorini Caradori and Zimmermann, Messrs. Carl Formes and Simpson. The Chorus by 300 singers.

Four or six of the most celebrated conductors now in the country will officiate in the different parts of the Concert, as well as at the
GRAND RURAL FESTIVAL.
Or
PIC-NIC,

Which will be held on the 28th of June, at JONES' WOODS, between 1st av. and East River and 66th and 71st sts., where also

A GRAND CONCERT,
both vocal and instrumental, and
A GRAND BALL
will be given.

The entire proceeds of this great Double Festival, (the greatest ever attempted here or elsewhere, are to be devoted to purposes of charity: and as all the professional musicians and others concerned, give their services gratuitously, it is hoped by the Committee that their call will be liberally responded to by all classes of our citizens.

Further particulars will be made public hereafter.

CARL ANSCHUTZ, Secretary.
F. B. HEINEMULLER, Secretary.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.
New and beautiful National Drama, prepared by Mr. H. Watkins, from a thrilling story just completed in the New-York *Sun*, and entitled JESSIE WHARTON, THE TRAITOR'S DAUGHTER. Brief engagement of EDWIN BLANCHARD AND HIS WONDERFUL DOG. WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the drama of CATTLE STEALERS OF THE MOUNTAINS; by Edwin Blanchard and his wonderful Dog; after which THE TRUTH'S A LIE. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the drama of JESSIE WHARTON. Mrs. KATE DENIN RYAN as JESSIE WHARTON. Mr. H. WATKINS as HONEY. The deeply interesting AQUA VIVA RIA of Gustin's MODEL TOWN of GRAND PARK; may still be witnessed here without additional expense, as well as the Happy Family, Living Anaconda, new wax-works, fascinating panopticon stucio, &c., &c. Admission 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

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This celebrated Band of Ethiopian Delineators
PERFORM EVERY EVENING,
In a select and varied entertainment of
NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
Concluding with, second week,
A STUPENDOUS MOVING PANORAMA
OF THE
HUDSON RIVER,
1,800 FEET LONG
WITH LARGE WORKING STEAMBOAT,
Tickets, 25 cents. Doors open at 7. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

No. 444 Broadway,
TENTH WEEK OF
MATT PEEL'S CAMPBELLS.
MONTAGNARD SINGERS.
PHAYNIX BROTHERS.
MATT PEEL'S GREAT ACT.
AND REAL ESSENCE OF OLD VIRGINIA.
COOLEST PLACE IN THE CITY.
THE FAVORITE BAND.
Tickets 25 cents. Dr. FAJONES, Agent.

MISS GELLIE'S CONCERT,
TO-MORROW EVENING,
AT DODWORTH'S SALOON.
Tickets $1. To be had at the music stores.

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Galleries 10th st., Broadway.
☞ *Will close on Wednesday, June 30.* ☜

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL AND FAIR.—The ladies of the Washington-av. Baptist Church, Brooklyn, will hold a Strawberry Festival and Fair at the Chapel, corner Washington and Gates avs., on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 16th and 17th insts., from 2 to 10 o'clock, P. M. Addresses by talented speakers, and appropriate music each evening.
Tickets, 25 cents; children, 10 cents.
Proceeds for the benefit of the church.
Fulton-av. cars pass within one block of the premises.

A STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL WILL BE held on THURSDAY, June 17, at 7½ o'clock, in the Reformed Dutch Church on 7th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., for the benefit of the Sabbath School. All interested in the Sabbath School cause are invited to attend. Admittance 50 cents. Children half price.

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No. 396 Canal-st., corner of Thompson.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF REFINEMENT, WHO has lately lost her husband, a situation as housekeeper in a first-rate family; she is perfectly capable of taking complete charge of an elegant establishment, and can conduct the business of a home with economy, industry and uniform integrity. The most unquestionable evidence can be given of high respectability. The advertiser would prefer a family where there are young ladies, and would use her utmost endeavors to perform her duties in an agreeable and effective way. Address Mrs. H. care of BURNTONS, Bookseller, No. 49 6th av., for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTABLE women; one as first-class cook, who understands all kinds of soups and game, fancy pastry, and is an experienced baker. Has no objection to the country. Best of City reference given. The other as first-class waitress and chambermaid. Can be seen at No 135 East 11th-st., second-floor, back room, for two days. Would prefer a boarding-house or hotel.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, PROTESTANT Scotch woman, a situation as chambermaid or nurse; would assist in washing and ironing, if required; is experienced in fluting, can do up ladies' muslin in first-rate style, and is a good plain sewer. Has good reference from the first families, and has no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 3 6th-av., near Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH WOman as nurse and seamstress; can make misses' dresses and boys' clothes also, under-clothes; act as housekeeper or a matron, or attend an invalid; does up muslin in good style; no objection to the country. Good reference. Apply at No. 33½ 2d av., one door from 2d-st., Dee's store. Can be seen for two days. No notes attended to.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation, as lady's maid and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, hair-dressing, fine washing and French fluting; no objection to travel; not subject to sea sickness; can speak French; has the very best City reference. Address No. 369 6th-av., near 23d-st., in the store.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook, makes good bread and biscuit, first-rate laundress; would do chamber work and waiting; feels competent to undertake any situation in a plain, respectable family; neat, obliging and faithful to her employer. Can be seen at No. 203 7th av., near 26th st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation to do the general housework of a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, and chamberwork and waiting; would go to the country; can give good reference; call at No. 111 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; is able to take the entire charge of the kitchen; has the best of reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country for the Summer season, or to take the charge of a house for a family while in the country. Call at No. 73 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to take care of children and to do plain sewing and light chamber work, or to do general housework for a small family; has no objection to go in the country for the Summer. Call for three days at No. 165 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts. Good City reference, if required.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, MIDDLE-AGED woman, a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches, and would be willing to assist in washing and ironing. Wages not so much an object as a good home. No objections to go a short distance in the country. Best City reference. Inquire at No. 62 4th av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and to do washing and ironing or washing and ironing and taking care of children. Can get the best of City reference in the same street. Call at the first house from 5th-av., in the West 24th-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City references given; understands the baking of bread; will be willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 66 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts., 1st floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, or to do general housework, by a smart, hard-working girl. Her reference recommends her as being honest, obliging, efficient and industrious. She can be seen, until suited, at WALLACE'S, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT woman, as nurse; who has been in that capacity for the last fourteen years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth. Has the best of City reference, and can be seen for two days at the Ladies' Repository, No. 892½ Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION, as chambermaid and waiter. Can be seen for two days at No. 149 Elizabeth-st., first floor, front room, between Broome and Spring-sts, in the rear.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class cook and baker, understands it in all its branches; is also an excellent laundress; has lived in the best of families in this City, and is highly recommended; no objection to the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITUation as chambermaid, in a private family; no objection to the country; is an excellent laundress, and has the highest recommendation from her former employers in the City. Call at No. 30 Bleecker-st., corner of Mott, in the store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT young women; one as nurse and seamstress; one as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; one as chambermaid and waitress; one to do general housework. Also by a nice girl of 16, as nurse, &c. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do the housework of a small private family. Can give good City reference. Apply at No. 17 East 10th-st., third floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN OF UNEXceptionable character, a situation to travel with a family going to Europe, as ladies' maid or nurse. Refers to Rev. R. Horton, No. 442 4th st., where application can be made.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid, waiter or nurse, and to do plain sewing; two years' reference from her last place. Call, for three days, at No. 80 Charlton-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, OR TO DO general housework, by a respectable white girl; a smart colored girl also, wants a situation to do housework; they are well recommended, and can be seen until suited, at WALLACE'S office, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS NURSE AND seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress, a girl who is competent to fill either of these situations, and can give good City references. Inquire of her present employer, No. 35 West 28th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do chamberwork, or take care of children, or do plain sewing, with the best of City reference; no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 178 Prospect-st., Brooklyn, first floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH WOman, a situation as cook, who is a very competent person; has no objection to assist in the washing; wages $8 to $10 per month. Call at No. 71 West 15th-st., in rear, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS FIRST-RATE COOK, by a Protestant woman, who perfectly understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Apply at No. 103 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as laundress or chamberwork, or fine washing; understands her business. Good City reference. No objection to the country. To be seen for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON—AN American—a situation as family seamstress, or nurse; understands doing up ladies' finery; would assist in chamberwork, if required. Can be seen at her present situation, No. 100 Madison-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family. Good City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 173 West 25th-st., near 8th av., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as seamstress, and to assist in chamberwork, or nurse and seamstress; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 104 West 28th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as plain cook, washer and ironer; understands bread and pastry; no objection to the country. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 126 West 24th-st., fourth floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT and well recommended Welsh girl, to do general housework or chamberwork and washing and ironing; will be found willing and obliging; no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 378 6th av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as first-class waitress, or chambermaid and sewing; no objection to go to the country. Best of City references given. Call at No. 71 18th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation to do plain cooking; is a good washer and ironer; has good City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 68 West 18th st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUAtion as nurse and chambermaid, or chamber maid and waiter. Can be seen at her last place, No. 120 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do chamberwork, and sewing, if required. Can be seen for two days, at No. 99 East 22d-st., corner of 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse; is fully competent; is willing to go to the country; best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at 85 East 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, with good City references. Has lived with some of the best families. Call at No. 28 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO GO IN THE COUNtry, by a highly respectable and well-recommended young colored woman as laundress and chambermaid. Call at No. 141 West 15th st., this day and Thursday.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COMPETENT girl, a situation as chambermaid and waiter. Can be seen for three days at her present place, No. 427 4th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, to take care of children and do light chamberwork. Apply at No. 85 West 13th-st.

GOVERNESS, OR COMPANION.—A YOUNG lady wishes to go to Europe, as governess, or companion. Address E. B., Box No. 134 *Times* office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY NEAT and respectful Protestant young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook, and makes good bread and plain pastry; or would take a place as laundress. Also, by a girl, as chambermaid and waitress or child's nurse and seamstress. Both are willing and obliging, and have first-rate references. Will go in the country, separate or together. Apply at No. 337 Bowery.

WANTED—BY TWO COUSINS, SITUATIONS IN this City or Brooklyn; 4 years' City reference from their last places; one as cook and do the washing and ironing; does up linen in style. The other as chambermaid and seamstress or regular seamstress. Will do the work of a private family at $6 each. Can be seen at No. 226 East 23d st., for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—A thoroughly competent person desires a situation as seamstress and nurse, or as seamstress and chambermaid; is willing to make herself generally useful, and no objection to travel; best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 292 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTant woman, a situation in a genteel family, as cook; she understands her business perfectly. Good City reference; would like well to have charge of a house in the absence of the family for the Summer. Apply at No. 276 1st av., near 16th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOman; one as first-class cook; the other as waitress; both thoroughly understand their business, and have the best of reference. Call at No. 165 East 11th-st., 3d floor, back room, for two days, near Avenue A.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl 17 years of age, to take care of children and do plain sewing. Call at No. 83 West 19th st., rear building, front basement, between 6th and 7th avs. Can give good reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or sewing. Good City reference. Call at No. 133 Amity-st., in the rear.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE PROTESTANT woman, as cook; must be a good washer and ironer, good baker, well acquainted with the management of milk and butter, and willing to go to the country for the Summer months. Apply at No. 398 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, AS SALESMAN, who is well acquainted with the boot and shoe manufactures in New-York City and vicinity. Address, with name and reference, Box No. 221 Post-Office.

WANTED—WAITER; A MAN TO TAKE CHARGE of a Dining-room in a Hotel, one who can give good reference as to capability and honesty. Address HOTEL, Box No. 108, *Times* office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN (OR MAN AND wife without children) as gardener and farmer, to go about 40 miles from the City. Address B., Box No. 161 *Times* office.

TWO HAT-CURLERS WANTED—BEtween this and the 1st of July. Address
E. MORRIS & CO., Philadelphia.

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UNE DEMOISELLE FRANCAISE RECOMMENT arrive de Paris, désire entrer dans un pension at on une famille pour enseigner sa langue et les principes de la musique. Pensionnat ou elle a été premièrement professeur de Mississippi. Salaire entre deux cents dollars. Elle parle un peu l'Anglais, et peut donner des recommandations très satisfaisantes, ayant déjà enseigné des dames Anglaises. Adressez FRANCAISE, Box No. 122 *Times* office.

UNE FILLE FRANCAISE DESIRE SE placer comme bonne d'enfant elle peut; donner de bonne références S'addresser à Madame FREMINOT, Numéro 148 West Broadway 3me étage.

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FAMILIES AND HOTELS IN WANT OF good domestic female help, will always find a good selection of German, English, Scotch and Irish, at MORRIS GARNER & CO.S, No. 414 Broadway. Also, coachmen, gardeners, farmers, and laborers, at this or the branch office, No. 123 Liberty-st. Terms moderate.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERvants immediately, can now obtain abundance of good, civil, capable help, either German, Scotch, American, Welsh, English, &c., at the large Institute and Home, No. 138 11th st., corner of 6th-av. N. B.—It is conducted by respectable American ladies. Call and see.

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Elegant Illustrated Pamphlets (32pp. 8vo) sent by mail, address MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, Mass.

BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND PIANOS.—One Bacon & Raven, one L. Gilbert, one Pethick & Girkin, and one Dieudonne & Bladel, (German,) all in rosewood cases, in good condition, and will be sold very low. Also an elegant new piano, all round corners, carved legs and inlaid name board, (with two years' guarantee) at a great sacrifice. Agency of Jacob Chickering's pianos, and S. D. & H. W. Smith's melodeons. Pianos and melodeons to rent. A. M. KANOUSE, No. 435 Broadway.

MESSRS. CHICKERING & SONS HAVING removed to their new warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, (corner 4th-st.,) are prepared to offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of grand, parlor-grand, square and upright piano-fortes, manufactured expressly for this City, finished in various styles of cases, and at prices which cannot fail to please. Piano-fortes made to order, to suit any style of furniture, and all instruments warranted to give entire satisfaction. Piano-fortes to rent.

PIANO-FORTES—HAINES BROTHERS, AT their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., corner of 21st-st., have at all times an assortment of their celebrated Pianos of various styles, carved and plain, which they offer on liberal terms to suit the times.
HAINES BROS.
THESE PIANOS TO LET, new and second-hand, and sold on INSTALLMENTS as above J. M. PELTON

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

PIANO-FORTES.—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF Ballet, Davis & Co.'s celebrated Pianos at reduced prices. Great bargains in New-York Pianos; Sommer & Pratt's unrivaled Melodeons; second hand Pianos at lower prices than ever; Pianos to let, and rent applied if purchased. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., Marble Building.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

RARE BARGAINS.—AN EXTENSIVE AND varied assortment of second-hand pianos at $35, $50, $75 and $100. New rosewood 7¼ octaves in elegant cases, at $200 and upwards. Also, a superior stock of pianos, own manufacture, fully warranted. Offered at low prices for a short time only. T. H. CHAMBERS,
Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, 4th-av. and 8th-st.

A FAMILY HAVING NO FURTHER USE for their piano-forte, will dispose of it for less than $200; a magnificent 7-octave, rosewood case; iron frame for strength. Original price $450; fully warranted; been used three months; best city makers. Apply at the residence No 149 Wooster st., near Houston.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS—OF SUPERIOR make and extremely low prices, for cash; second-hand Pianos at bargains. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments, at the Piano Agency of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES.—THE STOCK OF A MANufacturer declining business for sale, at less than wholesale prices, 6½, 6¾, and 7-octave, rosewood cases, very rich in tone and light elastic touch, fully warranted. Apply at the Piano Bazaar, No. 424 Broome st., a few doors east of Broadway, second floor.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, warerooom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

A MAGNIFICENT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano forte will be sold at a very great bargain, and a second-hand piano taken in exchange. Warranted perfect in every respect and unequaled in tone. Apply to No. 125 West Broadway, near Canal.

A PIANO STOOL, (NEW STYLE,) WITH plush top and iron screw, for only $2 50. Sheet music and music books, at wholesale and retail. 50 pianos and melodeons for sale and for rent at reduced rates.
S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THIS EVENING—THE REV. R. J. THOMSON, D. D., will lecture in the Presbyterian Church, Grand-st., near Broadway, on the 36th Psalm. This Psalm is divided into two parts—an introduction of five and a main body of seven verses. The public are invited to attend. Seats free.

PEW IN CALVARY CHURCH FOR SALE—Rev. Dr. HAWKS, Rector. Pew No. 91, middle aisle. Apply to R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

DANDELION COFFEE.

DANDELION COFFEE.	WRIGHT GILLIES & BRO., Nos. 235 and 237 Washington-st., only manufacturers of the Pure Dandelion Coffee, so useful in cases of general debility. Also, sole agents for Bohler's and Hummell's Philadelphia Essence of Coffee.	DANDELION COFFEE.
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260.—TEAS—TEAS, GROCERIES 260
AND PROVISIONS.—IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.—GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.—It is now generally conceded that the GREAT CANTON TEA WAREHOUSE is the cheapest cash store in the City of New-York, where the choicest Teas the finest Groceries, and the largest stock to select from, are always on hand. Country merchants, up-town families and the public in general, should consult their own interests and buy their goods where they can get them cheapest and best. THOMAS R. AGNEW,
Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Choice Teas, fine Groceries, &c.,
No. 260 GREENWICH-ST., cor. Murray-st., New-York.

CHOICE ENGLISH BREAKFAST CONGOU in chests and half chests. The best imported for many years. For sale by J. & W. GEERY,
Nos. 719 Broadway and 203 Canal-st.

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OFFICE FOR
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIERSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of full information sent free by mail.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, an Englishman, a situation as groom and coachman; one that perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and would make himself generally useful; no objection to the country, and can produce the best of City and country references. Address J. P., care of Mr. Killard, No. 129 Grand-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman in a private family, who perfectly understands his business as to the care and management of horses; can make himself generally useful; has the best of City reference from families with whom he has lived for several years. Address C. M., Box No. 112 *Times* office. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman by a single man who truly understands his business; has a general knowledge of gardening; is willing to make himself generally useful; reference as to sobriety, industry and capability. Address T. C., Box No. 109 *Times* office, for one day.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION to work on a farm, or to drive a horse and cart, or wagon, or attend a team; is well experienced in farming, and in the care of horses, for the last six years. Call at No. 100 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for four days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A single man who fully understands his business. Is of pleasing address, and will be found obliging. Can furnish most undoubted references from his last and former employers as a steady, sober man, and one worthy of confidence. Address J. N., Box No. 131, *Times* office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant young man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; is a good careful driver and has no objection to work as plain gardener, and can give the best of reference from his last employer. Address E. D., box No. 127, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SOBER, STEADY man, as coachman; understands the care and management of horses, is a good and careful driver; can do plain gardening, and make himself generally useful around. Can be well recommended. Address R. F., Box No. 171, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young man of genteel address, who well understands the business, and can produce the highest reference from his last place. Apply or address a note to U. G. E., at the trunk store corner of 13th st. and Broadway, which will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses thoroughly; is a careful driver; is also a good vegetable gardener, and willing to make himself useful. The best of reference. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman, to go into the City or country; capable of taking care of a horse or two. Apply or address J. J. C. McKENNA, No. 96 10th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY BY a respectable young German man, who is able to take charge of a farm and garden. Also, understands taking care of horses. Address A. L., L., Box 148 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN IN A SHOE or any other store; he has been 1½ years in a shoe store. Address E. H., Box No. 134, *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER; best of City reference. Address CONKLING, Box No. 3,352, New-York Post-Office.

INSTRUCTION

TEACHERS AND LITERARY INSTITUtions are respectfully desired to examine the
NEW AND DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE
of 112 pages, containing descriptions, illustrations, critical notices and discriminating and intelligent commendations from Teachers and the Press in all parts of the Union, of the
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A full course, from the child's initial book to the highest college manual, of
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constructed on uniform principles, and prepared wholly by experienced and successful Teachers.
Copies sent gratis, and prepaid, on application to the publishers. IVISON & PHINNEY,
No. 321 Broadway, New-York.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—Mr. CHARLES H. GARDNER—present Principal of the Rutgers Female Institute—having found that an earnest desire prevails for the introduction of the thorough and comprehensive course of Rutgers into the upper portion of the City, is happy to say that, having associated with himself some of the most experienced and successful teachers of the Rutgers Female Institute, they will open the ensuing autumn an institution with the above name in Madison-av., at the corner of 27th-st. The boarding department will be under the direction of the Principal. The Rev. Dr. FERRIS has consented to act as the Rector. Circulars may be obtained at No 76 Bowery or at any of the principal bookstores, or by addressing the Principal, C. H. GARDNER, No. 194 East Broadway.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS—ELM PARK COLLEGIATE Institute, Litchfield, Conn., (the healthiest spot in the Union,) the Rev. Dr. JAMES RICHARDS, Principal. JAMES RICHARDS, Jr., late of Princeton College, N. J., assistant Principal. Boys fitted for college or for business. A teacher of the French language resides in the family. Instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior, and terms moderate. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, or R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

THE REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M. (late Principal of Rutgers Female Institute) will (D V) reopen his Institute for young ladies, at No. 79 East 14th-st., near Union square on Monday, Sept. 13. Circulars may be obtained at IVISON & PHINNEY'S Bookstore, No. 321 Broadway; at RAYNOR, HOWE & FERRY'S, 76 Bowery, and by addressing the Principal.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT LITTLE Ferry, Bergen County, 9 miles from Hoboken, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm in a retired and healthy location. Board, tuition, washing, &c., from $120 to $140 per year. For circulars, with patrons as references, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

ACADEMY OF PENMANSHIP AND BOOK-KEEPING—No. 362 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., open day and evening for private or class instruction. New and elegant copy books, four numbers, 96 pages; price 50 cents the set, or 15 cents per copy.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

BOYS PREPARED FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 659 Broadway, will keep his Commercial Academy open all Summer to prepare students for Fall business. The pupils will become quick in figures, rapid business writers and practical book keepers. Reduced terms $15. One desk vacant. Regular terms $25.

BALLSTON SPA INSTITUTE—A FAMILY School for boys, 7 miles from Saratoga Springs. For circulars, address, at Ballston Spa, N. Y.,
the Rev. N. J. SEELY, C. D. SEELY, Principals.

TEACHERS

GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY, WHO HAS been engaged for several years in a young ladies' school, desires an engagement as governness in a gentleman's family in the country for the Summer months, or as a traveling companion to young ladies. Full particulars may be had by addressing a note to M. M. M., Madison square Post-Office, New-York City.

GOVERNESS—A LADY ACC

AUCTION SALES.

W. B. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer

LARGE UNRESERVED SALE OF COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, STATUARY, VASES, &c.—Contained in the five story dwelling house No. 102 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., the sale of which offers a rare inducement to all wishing to obtain really beautiful and substantial furniture, and meritorious works of art. It is the property of a family who prefer to sell their goods at auction, rather than incur the danger and expense of removing them to a distant country residence.

TO MORROW, (Thursday,) June 17, at 10½ o'clock, the undersigned will sell the above valuable furniture, &c., most of which was made to order by Goldsmith & Weil, and upholstered by Roth, consisting in part of carved solid rosewood parlor suites in rich brocade and silk plush, beautiful rosewood piano-forte, made by Brooks, with stool and cover, statuary top music cabinet, elegant pier and mantel mirrors, with cornices, slabs, and brackets, Turkish and reception chairs in brocade and medallion reps, marble-top etageres, with mirror doors and backs, marble-top sofa, centre, and pier tables, tête-à-têtes escritoires consoles in buhl, italian cottage chairs, French shades, silk and lace curtains, beautiful Brussels carpets, bronze and ormolu chandeliers, superb paintings on canvas and glass; embracing landscapes, fruit pieces, moonlight and sea views, Parian statuettes, magnificent vases and rare parlor ornaments. Chambers furnished throughout in rosewood arm-ire-s glass, bois de rose, carved bedsteads, dressing bureaus, marble-top washstands, sofa bedsteads, rich carpets clocks, china toilet sets, fine hair mattresses and beddirg with chambers furnished in mahogany of every description. Dining-room furniture in solid oak, pine extension table and dining arm chairs, marble-top sideboard; mirrors, rich French and India China, cut-glass pearl and ivory handled cutlery, ruby and silver ware, with everything pertaining to complete dining arrangements. Full descriptive catalogues will be ready at the house on morning of sale, which will take place without regard to weather. N. B.—Deposits will be required from all purchasers, and reliable men will be in attendance to cart or ship the goods.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—J. W. HUNT will sell, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) June 16, at 10½ o'clock, at his spacious salerooms No. 45 Nassau-st., a magnificent assortment of household furniture, consisting in part of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, covered in French satin, brocade, plush and hair-cloth; etageres, sideboards, wardrobes, tête-à-têtes, sofas, lounges, chairs, rockers, bedsteads, bureaus, enameled chamber suites, &c., &c.

Also oil-cloth, crockery, cutlery, oil-paintings, fancy goods, silver-plated ware, &c., &c., &c.

Also, on account of whom it may concern, one piano-forte.

Sale positive. Catalogues, with full particulars, ready early morning of sale.

G. M. LEVY, Auctioneer, No. 71 William-st.

G. M. LEVY WILL SELL ON THURSDAY NEXT, 17th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 7 Cedar-st., all the right, title, good will and interest in the well known paper called THE ASMONEAN, has a large circulation and very extensive advertising. Also, all the right, title and interest in the well known paper entitled the MERCANTILE JOURNAL, which yields a handsome income. One of Hoe's Washington Hand Printing Presses, made to order, 24x38 and cost $360 but little used; together with Nonpareil, Minion, Brevier, Bourgeois, and all type used in publishing. Composition stands desk, counters, chairs, signs, &c. Sold for cash, by order.

Mrs. ROBT. LYON, Administratrix.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH CHINA, FANCY PAINTED VASES, FIGURES, FANCY CUPS AND SAUCERS, &c., &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 16, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a large and valuable assorted invoice of rich French China, just received from Paris, consisting of fancy cups and saucers, fancy plates, decorated and elegantly-painted vases figures toilet sets, decorated jugs, cake-baskets, tea and coffee sets, sugar basins, flower vases, spittoons, tea sets, Chinese patterns, sugar-stands candlesticks, flower horns, match stands, &c., &c. This beautiful invoice will be sold without reserve for account of whom it may concern.

CHARLES H. DELAVAN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—EXTENSIVE SALE OF HOTEL FURNITURE.—CHARLES H. DELAVAN will sell at auction on FRIDAY, June 18, at 10 o'clock, and continue until all the hotel furniture is sold contained in the building known as the Clermont Hotel, corner of College place and Murray st. consisting of mirrors, piano-fortes, carpets, beds and bedding, bureaus, sofas, chairs, curtains, China and glass ware, &c., &c., &c. The whole will include the furniture of more than 100 rooms. Sale positive, rain or shine. Deposits required from all purchasers not known to the auctioneer. Catalogues ready on Thursday morning. Can be had at the hotel corner College-place and Murray-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Sa'esroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY, June 17, at 10½ o'clock, in the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a large and beautiful library of beautiful books, elegantly illustrated embracing Irving's and Cooper's works, Life of Washington, British Poets, Sparks' Life of Washington, Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress elegantly bound, Life of Christ, Life and Times of Luther, Waverley Novels, and other works, beautifully illustrated and elegantly bound.

JOHN LEVISON, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF ANCIENT AND MODERN PAINTINGS—All richly mounted in gold leaf frames, will be sold at public auction THIS DAY, commencing at 10½ o'clock, at the spacious salesroom, No. 291 Broadway. This collection has just been received, and believed to be the finest offered this season. For further description see catalogue, which will be ready by 8 A. M.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

500 CASES OF BOOTS AND SHOES—SPECIAL SALE.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell, WEDNESDAY, June 16, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., several invoices of new and desirable goods, together with a portion of a retailer's stock. Sale without reserve.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

400 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, June 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 35 Beekman-st; fresh seasonable goods adapted to City or country trade, without reserve for cash.

HENRY G. EVANS, Auctioneer

CROCKERY AND GLASS.—HENRY G. EVANS will sell in lots, to suit dealers, on Wednesday, June 16th, at 10 o'clock, at No. 6 Liberty st., a complete assortment of white granite and common-ware, glass-ware, &c., &c. Goods carefully repacked for shipping.

SYLVESTER STOVER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, ON FRIDAY, JUNE 18, AT 4 o'clock P. M., at the Thirteenth street Presbyterian Church, Pew No. 118, to pay assessments on the same. By order of the Trustees.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF DAGUERREOTYPE INSTRUMENTS AND MATERIALS.—PEED & COLE will sell on THURSDAY, June 17, at 10 o'clock, at No. 315 Broadway, the entire stock of a wholesale dealer, embracing every article in the line, tubes, stands, boxes, cases, frames, glasses, preservers, chemicals, colors, mats head rests, wheels, brushes, &c., being a large assortment. By order of BARNETT & DAGGETT, Assignees.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE
GREAT WESTERN
MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
Great Western Buildings, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st.,
NEW-YORK.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of 3½ per cent. on the $1,000,000 cash. Capital Stock of this Company, will be paid at this office, on and after July 1. Transfer books will be closed from on and after June 22, until July 1.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, June 1, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 8 per cent., payable on and after Saturday, June 5, 1858.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMpany, No. 287 Broadway, corner Park place, New York, 14th June, 1858. The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to 1st July inclusive.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a dividend of 15 per cent. upon the capital stock payable on and after Monday, the 7th day of June, 1858.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 26, 1858.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$4.000 OR $5.000 WANTED—TO INVEST in a business that will return the amount in six months and no risk; either an active or silent partner, or an advance from a commission house; this is an unusual opportunity, but a real one. Address CASH, Box No. 155, *Times* Office, with real signature, stating where an interview can be had

$2.000.—ANY GENTLEMAN DESIROUS OF investing this amount so as to pay a profit of from 25 to 50 per cent., may hear of an opportunity (with best of references) by addressing PORTE-MONNAIE, Box No. 219, *Times* Office.

$2.500.—ANY PERSON WITH THIS amount may find a most excellent opportunity for a perfectly safe and profitable investment, and a permanent situation with a salary of $1.000, by applying to C. S. BRONSON, No. 209 Broadway, room No. 28.

A PARTNER WANTED.—A BUSINESS MAN with $3.000 cash to take a joint interest in the produce business already established. Location one of the best in the City. Apply, with reference, to C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

IRON FOUNDRY TO LET—NO. 99 GRAND-STREET, WILLIAMSBURG.—The above foundry is 37x100 feet; there are engine, cupola, sand and everything complete for moulding. For particulars, inquire of O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, New-York.

CONFECTIONERY STORE FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.—Rent very low and location first rate. Must be sold this day at some price. Inquire at No. 320 Grand st.

PATENT RIGHTS FOR SALE.—TO ENERget'c business men, with a small capital this is a rare chance. Apply to GREELY & BROTHER, No. 44 Nassau-st., fourth floor.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, LEASE, FIXTURES and good will of an old established Wholesale and Retail Liquor Store, established in 1836. For sale cheap. Apply at No. 258 South-st.

FIRST-CLASS PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY for sale. The leading one in a large city. Valued at about $5,000. To a satisfactory purchaser the terms would be made easy. Address Box No. 2 219, P.O.

OILS.

COBURN'S EXTRA LARD OIL—VERY pure, never gums, burns without crust, brightly and long 55 per cts. Barrels 90 to 46 gallons.

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st

FINANCIAL.

CHAS. BURRALL HOFFMAN, MALCOLM CAMPBELL, } J. S. CROMIER, JOHN GELSTON

HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN BULLION AND SPECIE,

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Sovereigns, Doubloons, XX Francs, 5 Guilders, 5 Thalers, DOLLARS and all kinds of GOLD and SILVER. } Bought and Sold. BAR GOLD AND COIN FOR SHIPPERS and MELTERS FURNISHED.

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ISSUE

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,

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COLLECTIONS.

We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, remitting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners.

GEO. SMITH & CO.,
Bankers, Chicago, Illinois.

TEMPORARY LOAN FOR $200,000—FOR the prosecution of work necessary to be done at the Montezuma Marshes, and at Holley, on the Erie Canal, and at the Gascon Rapids, on the Oswego Canal.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide the means for the enlargement and completion of the Canals of this State, specified in section three, article seven of the Constitution, for the fiscal year commencing October first, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and for other purposes," passed April 13, 1857 hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 24th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of $200,000, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of July, 1860. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Enlargement," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department at Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 1st day of July next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of July next, and the holders of the stock residing in the first and second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State will receive the interest on the Stock held by them, quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; all other stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany.—Dated Canal Department May 28, 1858.

H. R. SELDEN, Lieut Governor.
SANFORD E. CHURCH, Comptroller.
GIDEON J. TUCKER, Sec'y of State.
ISAAC V. VANDERPOEL, Treasurer.
LYMAN TREMAIN, Att'y-General.

LOAN FOR $100,000, FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under section two, article seven of the Constitution.—The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chapter 216, laws of 1848 hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office, until the 24th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, for a loan of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferrable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the Sinking Fund, under section two, article seven of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of July, 1875. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will retain at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in his opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan, not less than $5 000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelop directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany. The money will be required to be paid on the 30th day of June next, by depositing the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York, in the Manhattan Company, New-York. Interest on the loan will commence on the 1st day of July next, and the holders of the stock will receive the interest on the same quarterly at the Manhattan Company, in New-York, or at the State Treasury as they may elect, at the time of receiving the certificates of said stock. Dated Comptroller's Office, May 27, 1858.

S. E. CHURCH, Comptroller.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, MINNESOTA, St. Paul, May 25, 1858.

OFFICIAL.—STATE OF MINNESOTA.—PROPOSALS INVITED FOR A LOAN OF TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.—In accordance with the act of the Legislature of Minnesota, approved March 13, 1858, whereby the Governor and Treasurer of said State are authorized to dispose of the Bonds of the State to the amount of Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, said Bonds being made payable in nine years from the time they are negotiated, at a rate of interest not exceeding ten per cent. per annum payable semi-annually in the City of New York, notice is hereby given that proposals will be received by the undersigned for the whole of said amount, (the Bonds to be issued in sums of $1,000 each,) at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in the City of New-York, until the 1st day of July next, the money to be paid in America coin upon the delivery of the Bonds in New-York City. No bids will be received for these Bonds except at their par value, nor at a greater rate of interest than that specified in the act aforesaid, and the Bonds will be awarded to the bidder offering to receive them at the lowest rate of interest. As the interest on the Bonds will be made payable on the first of July, and the first of January in each year, the successful bidder will be required to pay to the Treasurer the difference in interest from the first of July to the day upon which the money is paid, and the bonds are delivered.

Bids should be indorsed "Proposals for Loan," and addressed to the undersigned at the St. Nicholas Hotel, City of New-York.

H. H. SIBLEY, Governor of the State.
G. W. ARMSTRONG, Treasurer of the State.

CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 6, 1858.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified that the right to convert their present Stock into preferred shares will expire on the 31st inst. On or before that day those who wish to avail or the privilege will pay $2 50 on each share, and on or before the 30th day of June next a further payment of $2 50 will be required.

On the payment of $5 per Share, Certificates of Preferred Stock will be issued.

Any stockholder anticipating the dates of payment, namely, May 31 and June 30, will be entitled to a discount on the sum paid at the rate of 6 per cent per annum to those dates respectively.

Copies of the Report, showing the condition of the Company, made by the Committee appointed at the Stockholders' meeting, on the 15th of April, can be had at this office.

EDWARD F. LOOMIS, Sec.

OFFICE OF THE BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD CO.,
BUFFALO, N. Y., May 20, 1858

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the Secretary's Office, in the City of Buffalo, on TUESDAY, June 22, next. The polls will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 12 o'clock, noon. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from May 23 until June 22.

WM. F. STAUNTON, Sec'y.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK HAVE REMOVED to their new Banking-house, No. 13d-av., corner of 7th-st.

Open daily from ½ A. M to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday P. M., from 5 to 8 o'clock.

Interest allowed on deposits at 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

P. W. ENOS, CHAS. MILES, I. T. SMITH, Secretary. } Vice-Presidents.

CHICAGO CITY SIXES WATER LOAN.—These Bonds mature July 1, 1882, interest payable semi-annually, in July and January, in the City of New-York. Payment of interest is secured by the water-rents, which are now considerably in excess of the amount annually required for the Coupons. The surplus over interest and expenses was $12 000 in 1857. The good faith and credit of the city are pledged for the payment of principal and interest. For sale by ASHLEY & NORRIS. No. 52 Exchange-place.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF MARYSVILLE City and Yuba County Bonds. Coupons on the above Bonds for interest due 1st of July, 1858, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation, at the American Exchange Bank, New York

MARK BRUMAGIM & CO., of Marysville, Cal.

CITY OF QUINCY.—THE INTEREST UPON the Bonds of the above city falling due on the first day of July next, will be paid on and after that day at office No. 40 Broad-st. WOODRUFF & CO.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER DIVIDEND Scrip and Illinois Central Rights of 1861, purchased by E. A. BENEDICT, No. 39 William st.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—GREAT WESTERN, ORIent and Mercantile Scrip of 1858 wanted by WM C. GILMAN & SON, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.

BANK NOTICES

BROADWAY BANK.—NEW-YORK, JUNE 9, 1858.—At the Annual Election for Directors of this Bank, held on the 8th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly chosen for the ensuing year:

Francis A. Palmer,	John S. Roberts,
John Bodine,	George C. Peters
John S. Harris,	Francis P. Furnald,
Helmus W. Wells,	Charles Burkhalter,
Francis P. Schoals,	Joseph Rudd,
Thomas Gardiner,	John T. Fisher,
George W. Platt,	William A. Hall,
John R. Lawrence,	James Irwin,
Daniel Devlin,	

And FREDERICK TRACY GEORGE SCHMELZEL, and NEZIAH WRIGHT, were chosen Inspectors of the next ensuing election. At a meeting of the Board, subsequently held, FRANCIS A. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

THE FIREMEN'S FUND
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 119 Broadway.

Organized on the plan of paying one-half the profits above seven per cent. to the Widows and Orphans' Fund of the New-York Fire Department.

HENRY BEECKMAN, Sec. N. B GRAHAM, President

WEDDING CARDS AND ENVELOPES, latest Paris style, just received: the most beautiful yet imported. Visiting Plate and pack of cards $1 50. At EVERDELL'S, Broadway, corner Duane st. Established in 1840.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt J Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA Capt. E G Lott NIAGARA, Capt Ryrie
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AMERICA, Miller, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New York Wednesday, June 23.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 7.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 14.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 21.

Berths not secured until paid for

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS:

New-York for Southampton and Havre.	Southampton for New-York.
NORTH STAR, Sat. June 19	WEDNESDAY.....July 7
VANDERBILT, Sat. July 3	WEDNESDAY.....July 21

From New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen	Bremen for Southampton	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
ARIEL.....July 10	Aug. 7.	Aug. 11.
NORTH'N LIGHT...Aug. 7	Sept 4.	Sept 8.

Price of passage per Vanderoit: 1st cabin, $100; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin, $80; 2d cabin, $30.

Certificates issued for passage from Europe, Specie delivered in London and Paris

D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 26, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River foot of Beach-st. This ship has fine water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage, apply to

W. S. DRAYTON, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail July 24.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary public, No. 195 Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. N. B.—Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave pier No. 4 North River on SATURDAY, June 19, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The COLUMBIA will succeed on Saturday, June 26. These steamers carry the Adams Express goods for the South and Southwest. The Express Agents throughout the Southern country will give passengers and shippers information respecting the line. Freight reduced to six cents per foot. Notice.—The NASHVILLE will commence receiving freight on Monday.

FOR PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States mail steamship ROANOKE, Captain THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on WEDNESDAY, 16th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state-room to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw-Steamship Company's first-class steamship PUNTSVILLE, J. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, June 19, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. Cabin passage to Savannah $15. Freight reduced, until further notice, to 6 cents per foot. Insurance one half per cent. effected at our office. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 88 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON—THE STEAMSHIP MEMPHIS, Capt. G. W. WATSON, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, June 19, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. Cabin Passage, $15. Freight reduced, until further notice, six cents per foot. Insurance at one-half per cent. effected at our office. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 88 West-st.

FOR THE EAST.

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and elegant steamship "CHESAPEAKE" SIDNEY CROWELL, Commander, leaves Portland every Saturday, and New-York, from pier No. 12, North River, every Tuesday, at 4 P. M. Passage and fare, including State-room, $5. Running time 30 hours. For passage or freight apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland; H. B. CROMWELL & Co., No. 88 West-st., New York.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, and Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The "Glen House" is only six hours' ride from Portland.

CHANGE OF HOUR—COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16.—For Bridgeport Fare 50 cents. Arriving in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New Haven, Hartford and Boston Railroads. The new and superior steamer BRIDGEPORT, Captain WEEKS, will leave from Peck-slip, East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock noon. Dinner on board. Freight taken at low rates. For further information, inquire at No 105 Beekman-st.

G. W. CORLIES, Agent.

STEAMBOATS.

MORNING LINE FOR SING SING AND HAVERSTRAW, FOR THE YEAR 1858.—Landing at Stryker's Bay, Hyler's, Yonkers, Hastings', Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing and Haverstraw.

FARE.

Stryker's Bay	12 cents.
Hyler's	25 cents.
Yonkers	18 cents.
Hastings'	20 cents.
Dobbs' Ferry	20 cents.
Irvington	25 cents.
Tarrytown	25 cents.
Nyack	25 cents.
Sing Sing	30 cents.
Haverstraw	40 cents

On and after SATURDAY, June 5, 1858, the new and splendid steamer GEORGE T. STANLEY, Capt. T. R. PADDOCK will leave Pier foot of Robinson-st, every morning, at 7 o'clock A. M., (Sundays included,) making the above landings each way, landing at Amos-st. Returning, leaves Sing Sing at 1 o'clock P. M.

All persons are forbid trusting any person on account of this boat. Freight taken at reduced rates. For freight or passage, apply to the Captain, on board, or to GEORGE T. STANLEY, Robinson-st. Pier.

The citizens of these villages may rest assured that this boat will run every day during the whole season.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamboat AURORA, Capt. ANSING SMITH, will run daily from the 12th instant, leaving West 10th-st. (Amos' at 9½, 12½, and 3½ o'clock; Spring at at 9½, 12½, and 3½ o'clock, and Pier No. 3, North River, at 10, 1, and 4 o'clock. Returning, leaves the Island at 11, 2, and 6½ o'clock, touching at Fort Hamilton each way. Fare for the excursion 25 cents.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER METAMORA, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from foot of Jay-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO HARLEM, MOTT HAVEN, TREMONT, MORRISANIA, EAST AND WEST CHESTER, WEST FARMS, HIGH BRIDGE.

The HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY'S new and splendid steamers SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE.

Leave

Harlem.	Peck Slip.
6 00 A. M.	7 00 A. M.
7 00 A. M.	8 00 A. M.
8 00 A. M.	9 15 A. M.
9 00 A. M.	11 00 A. M.
10 30 A. M.	1 30 P. M.
1 00 P. M.	3 15 P. M.
3 00 P. M.	4 15 P. M.
4 15 P. M.	5 15 P. M.
5 15 P. M.	6 15 P. M.
6 15 P. M.	7 15 P. M.

Landing at 16th and 120th sts., each way.

FARE 8 CENTS.

Running through the East and Harlem Rivers, past Hurl Gate, Blackwell's, Ward's and Randall's Islands, giving a fine view of the public institutions. Stages or private conveyance to any of the above villages or the High Bridge, on the arrival of each boat at Harlem. All Fulton Ferry stages run to within two piers of the Peck Slip landing. All Dry Dock and Greenpoint Ferry stages, to and from the 16th-st. landing.

EXCURSION.—NEW-YORK AND ELIZABETHPORT, BY STEAMBOAT—Daily, Sundays excepted. On and after Monday, May 24, 1858, the Central Railroad of New Jersey will sell EXCURSION TICKETS between New-York, Elizabethport and Elizabeth. The steamers REDJACKET, WYOMING or KILL VAN KULL, will leave Pier No 2 North River, Daily, as follows:

ARRIVE AT NEW YORK.	AT E. PORT.	LEAVE E. PORT.	ARRIVE AT NEW YORK.
7:30 A. M.	8:25 A. M.	5:30 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
12:00 M.	1:00 P. M.	8:45 A. M.	9:45 A. M.
4:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.	2:15 P. M.	3:15 P. M.
5:30 P. M.	6:30 P. M.	4:30 P. M.	5:15 P. M.

Leave Elizabeth 10 to 15 minutes earlier than the time from the Port. Tickets are good to return only on the day sold. Fare for the Excursion; Between New-York and Elizabethport, 30 cents; between New-York and Elizabeth, 40 cents.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Sup't.

TENTH OR TWENTY-THIRD-STREET FERRIES.—Persons desiring pleasant rides can find them by taking either of these ferries to Green Point, L. I., by this means avoiding pavements, and will find it the shortest route in going to Astoria, Ravenswood, the race courses or Jamaica.

To persons visiting Williamsburg or Brooklyn, this way is preferable, as the railroad passes within two blocks of said ferries at Green Point, thus avoiding the crowd always met with in Broadway and lower parts of the City.

TWENTY-THIRD-STREET FERRY.—A number of persons residing in the upper part of the City, having requested that a second boat should be put upon this ferry, the owners are willing to try the experiment in hope of increasing the travel and will accordingly run the 2d boat on and after Sunday, the 13th inst., from 1¾ o'clock until 8 o'clock P. M.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW, FAST AND SPLENdid sea steamers, JAMES A. STEVENS and JOHN L. LOCKWOOD, with barges, can be chartered by Sunday schools, parties, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., corner Pine.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, May 17, 1858:

Trains leave the Depot corner of White and Centre sts., New York, at

6:15 P. M., for White Plains stopping at all stations.

Trains leave Depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at:

8:10 A. M Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.

8:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at, and all stations North of, Williams Bridge.

11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:30 A. M White Plains, do. do.

3:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.

4:00 P. M. White Plains, do. do.

5:00 P. M Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North

5:40 P. M White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:

12:50 P. M Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., and Pierpont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bent, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, June 11, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD Company have earnestly endeavored during the past ten months to establish and maintain uniform and remunerative rates of traffic by the four great lines which connect the Atlantic cities and the West. Having failed in this, and believing it to be injudicious and improper to influence traffic by the issue of free passes, by the employment of runners and solicitors or by any other undue and hanced means, the Company, rather than resort to such means, have determined to reduce the fares, on and after Monday next, 14th inst., as follows: between

New-York and Dunkirk, to	$6 10
New-York and Buffalo, to	5 00
New-York and Niagara Falls, or Suspension Bridge, to	5 00

CHARLES MORAN, President.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM May 10, 1858, trains will leave Chambers st. station as follows: Express trains, 6:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:00 P. M. for Dobbs' Ferry, 6:30 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. for Tarrytown, 7:00 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 8:00 A. M., 1:00

THE BRITISH AGGRESSIONS.

Important Debate in the United States Senate.

Consideration of the Resolutions of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Interview Between Lord Napier and Secretary Cass.

The Causes of Compl.int in the Gulf to be Stopped.

IMPORTANT FROM BERMUDA.

Nature of the Dispatches from the British Admiral.

The Debate in the Senate Yesterday.

Mr. MASON called up the resolutions heretofore reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations in regard to the question of British aggressions. It seemed to him a matter of moment that the judgment of the Senate should be passed upon them, because of the probable bearing they may have on any negotiation now pending. We have evidence since the introduction of the resolutions that for some cause or other these same aggressions have been continued in the Gulf of Mexico, and watese adjunct, by British cruisers. We have reason to believe that the visitation and detention of our vessels is not in consequence of any new orders. The probability is they are acting without, or from undue perversion of existing authority. He thought when the subject was brought to the attention of the British Government, she would disclaim these acts. But the resolutions distinctly presented the question between the two countries, and hence it was important that the judgment of the Senate be pronounced in advance of negotiation.

Mr. WADE wished to inquire of Mr. MASON whether these aggressions had not been committed in an effort to put down the Slave-trade, whether our flag has not been used to cover this trade, and particularly whether there is really any difficulty between the two Governments which may not be settled by treaty in a way honorable to all parties concerned in preventing the Slave-trade, and our flag from being used as a screen. There seemed to him no difficulty. While he in no manner justified the British proceedings, yet he believed the trade abhorred by both parties, who wish to prevent it. England could have no motive for insulting our flag, but she presumed more on us than on any foreign power. There is no inherent difficulty.

Mr. MASON replied that it was an undoubted fact that the British Government had been trying for many years to obtain from all maritime nations, as against the Slave-trade, the united right of search and visitation, and has obtained it from the principal powers of Europe, but the United States have always denied it. He would not say there may be no practical mode of final disposition of the question, if Great Britain claims the right of visit for any purpose, yet he did not see how it could be done.

Mr. BENJAMIN trusted the resolutions would be adopted before the Senate adjourned. He had hoped an opportunity would have presented for deliberate discussion, and that such measures would be taken as would forever put a stop to the pretensions of Great Britain. The Senator from Ohio said he had no doubt the motives of Great Britain were good, and that the actions of her officers were laudably directed.

Mr. WADE remarked that he did not say laudable.

Mr. BENJAMIN resumed. He had not so read the history of the relations between this country and Great Britain as to give her credit for sincerity in this pretended right. Difficulties constantly occur between us, because of her aggressive policy. She has but a single aim, and it is to control the commerce of the world. She grasps at every ocean and point with this view. She has for a long series of years been endeavoring to obtain from our Government the right of visitation, which cannot be acceded without carrying with it in her favor the supremacy of the seas. It was obvious to all that visitation is practically the right of search. It was admitted by all writers to be a belligerent exercise, and should never be submitted to in time of peace. There had not been energy enough in the management of our foreign relations—not what we had a right to expect from the tone of the inaugural message. He trusted that something definite would now be done. His opinion was that Great Britain would not surrender the demand she had so long and persistently pursued. Information should be given her that her pretensions cannot longer be submitted to negotiation, and that we cannot permit her to exercise the right of search. If she insists upon her course, then the people of the United States should prepare for war.

Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, thought it probable that Great Britain might excuse her proceedings by saying that Commodore PAULDING had violated foreign territory, seized some of our own people, and brought them away, not because they had committed a felony but a misdemeanor, and, though he violated the law, his motives were good. The President and Committee on Foreign Relations made an argument to this effect. The British Government is entering our ships,—why? Because it wants to stop felony. Suppose we should make complaint—we will be told that one of our own officers violated territory under the jurisdiction of a foreign country, and so far from punishing the President commended him, and some Senators thought he ought to have a medal. Could Great Britain make out a stronger case? The act of Commodore PAULDING was as plain a violation of the Constitution and international law as could possibly be committed. Some member of the British Parliament might, following the example, get up and propose that the commander of the *Styx* be presented with a medal, saying his motives were good, in suppressing felony, and putting down piracy. While gentlemen justify the violations committed by our own officers, they should make some excuse for others. He believed with Mr. BENJAMIN, that somethieg ought to be done to maintain our respect abroad. He intended to vote for the resolutions, but they fall far short of what we ought to do The Senate, however, can now do nothing but make a protest.

Mr. DOOLITTLE wished to know what part of the Constitution and laws had been violated by Commodore PAULDING in the arrest of General WALKER.

Mr. CLINGMAN replied, that clause which says no power shall be exercised except what is granted. In the second place, Commodore PAULDING committed disobedience and violated the laws of the United States, and in the last place, he violated the laws of nations by invading the territory of a foreign power.

Mr. DOOLITTLE joined issue most distinctly, and could demonstrate in any court of impartial judges that in no respect did Commodore PAULDING violate the Constitution or laws, or any instructions received from the Department at Washington. The President is authorized expressly to use the land and naval forces to prevent the carrying out of an expedition from the shores of the United States against any friendly neutral power. The Minister of Nicaragua had returned the thanks of his Government for the taking of General WALKER and his followers. We never violated a friendly or neutral territory. Nicaragua invited us, before the President sent in his message. We never violated the territory for hostile purposes, nor was there such an intent. It was preposterous to say so. Commodore PAULDING only carried out his instructions; but when a clamor was made against the Administration, it did not dare to take the responsibility of the act. Instead of sustaining Commodore PAULDING, as the Administration of MONROE did General JACKSON when he seized St. Marks, it suffers him (PAULDING) to be sued in action of trespass in the Courts of New-York, and suffers him to be arraigned simply for doing his duty in preventing WALKER levying war on a friendly power. With regard to the conduct of the British, he (DOOLITTLE) did not from the beginning believe there would be war, but that the British Government would declare that the instructions to its cruisers had been exceeded.

Mr. CLINGMAN thought he could show that YRISSARI had no authority to authorise the invasion, and the President and Committee on Foreign Relations had declared the act illegal. What he complained of was, that instead of Commodore PAULDING being censured or punished, the Executive and Foreign Committee made an argument in his defence. Therefore, the British Government can make a stronger argument in its own defence. While they admit that Commodore PAULDING's act was illegal, the Senator from Wisconsin (DOOLITTLE) proposed to present him a medal.

Mr. MALLORY, of Florida, was fully satisfied that the British instructions of 1846 had never been modified or extended. These visitations had been going on for ten years, but because they have been multiplied lately, doubtless instigated by the hope of prize-money, they have attracted more general notice than heretofore. This, however, was no sudden impulse of the American people, and in this connection he (MALLORY) read Mr. MARCY's letter of 1855 to the Spanish Minister, relative to the war vessel *Ferrolana* firing into the *El Dorado*, the former asserting that it was a belligerent act, which no nation had a right to exercise on the high seas in time of peace. This case has a peculiar significance. Spain thus acted in her own jurisdiction, but the United States stands pledged against the right of search by uncompromising resistance. The doctrine is, where the American flag floats, there foreign dominion shall not come. Our right has been abused. Great Britain will say she had no idea of offending us, but at the same time will say that if our flag were suffered to pass with impunity, and without its being verified, the Slave-trade would be carried on. We must see that our flag is not abused and defend it.

Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, did not propose to go into this question of British outrages. He should vote for the resolutions.

Mr. BAYARD argued that visitation and search are the same, that they depend upon the same principles, and that the flag constitutes the protection of our vessels.

Mr. MASON asked that a vote be taken on the resolutions. If not taken now, it may not be at all.

Mr. TOOMBS was opposed to them, and wanted to be heard. Adjourned.

Interview Between Lord Napier and Secretary Cass—Dispatches from the British Admiral.

[OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 15.

Lord NAPIER had an interview with Secretary CASS to-day, and both gentlemen express the confident hope that all questions now open between the United States and England will be amicably settled on a permanent basis before the next meeting of Congress.

Lord NAPIER has intelligence that instructions have issued from his Government which will effectually stop all further causes of complaint in the Gulf.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 15.

Lieut. RICHARDSON has arrived at the British Legation from the Admiral at Bermuda. Orders have been given against interference with American ships, and the *Styx* is recalled to Halifax.

THE ADVICES FROM BERMUDA.

NATURE OF THE SPECIAL DISPATCHES FROM THE BRITISH ADMIRAL TO LORD NAPIER.

We announced, in yesterday's impression, the arrival at this port of the British steam-yacht *Syren*, having on board Lieutenant RICHARDSON, R. N., bearer of dispatches from the British Admiral Sir HOUSTON STEWART to Lord NAPIER. We have since learned some further and interesting particulars concerning the nature of Lieutenant RICHARDSON's mission.

It seems that the proceedings of British cruisers in the Gulf of Mexico have been a source of deep regret to the authorities at Bermuda, including the Admiral and Governor of the Island; and, though it was palpable that the accounts, as published in some of the American journals, were exaggerations, yet Sir HOUSTON STEWART at once took measures to allay public excitement in the United States. His action in the matter was honorable to himself, and will be appreciated by our people. As soon as the first news reached Bermuda, Admiral STEWART, without waiting for instructions from any quarter, sent out the war-steamer *Devastation* with orders to the officers in command of the gun-boats to stop at once the search and overhauling of American merchantmen. Some time would necessarily transpire before these orders could be delivered, but every exertion was made to secure their delivery as soon as possible.

Sir HOUSTON STEWART, after consulting with the Governor of Bermuda, then sent off such dispatches to Lord NAPIER as will tend to satisfy our Government and allay the excitement, not unjustly aroused, it must be admitted, among the people of the United States. At first it was contemplated to send a sailing vessel to New-York with a special messenger, but the Governor, in consideration of the urgency of the case, offered his steam yacht *Syren* for the service, and the offer was accepted. The *Syren* left Bermuda on the 9th, as mentioned, and reached this port on Monday.

The dispatches brought by Lieutenant RICHARDSON for Lord NAPIER, and with which he left at once for Washington, were of course sealed, but we have reliable information of the nature of their contents They are as pacific as any lover of peace could desire. We understand that the officers in command of British cruisers in the Gulf are admitted to have exceeded their instructions in firing into, boarding, and searching any American vessel. While expressing regret for what has occurred, the Admiral informs Lord NAPIER of the positive orders he has issued to prevent the recurrence of the proceedings complained of. As far as Sir HOUSTON STEWART is concerned, he has done all in his power to make reparation for the injuries to American commerce and the insults to the American flag, committed by British cruisers in the Gulf of Mexico; and we doubt not that, as soon as proper representations are laid before the British Government, they will approve the action of the Admiral, and give our Government all the satisfaction that it can reasonably demand.

We understand that Lieutenant RICHARDSON, the bearer of the dispatches, will remain a very short time in Washington, leaving there immediately for Halifax, in order to join the flag-ship *Indus*. which was appointed to sail from Bermuda for that port on the 15th instant.

A BERMUDIAN VIEW OF THE RECENT BRITISH AGGRESSIONS.

From the Bermuda Royal Gazette, June 8.

The New-York papers received by the *Eliza Barss*, are to the 29th May, inclusive. They one and all teem with affidavits and protests, letters and articles bearing on the alleged outrages of the British naval force off Cuba on the American flag. There is such an evident strain of exaggeration in all these journals (the *Tribune* alone excepted) that the truth is quite beyond one's grasp, and it is not easy to determine whether in fact the United States have or have not sustained any insult or injury for which Great Britain is bound to make apology or reparation to that Power. If they have, if, whether from rashness or from ignorance, any officer in the Gulf has wantonly or lightly impeded American commerce or affronted the American flag, the British Government will, we again repeat, *make no difficulty in tendering to the Administration at Washington the most ample reparation.* This will be so whether Lord CLARENDON or Lord MALMESBURY may happen to preside over the Foreign Office, and whether Lord DERBY or Lord PALMERSTON may be the Prime Minister of the day.

But in fact the angry complexion of our present relations with the United States does not arise from any doubt that Great Britain is ready and willing to do what a powerful and free country ought to do, in the way of giving honorable satisfaction for outrages or offences committed, *but from the doctrine now advanced so generally and maintained so warmly in the States to the effect that notwithstanding all existing treaties for the suppression of the Slave Trade, notwithstanding the admitted liability to forfeiture of slavers when detected, an American vessel is entitled to immunity as such let her character or voyage be of what kind it may.* And this doctrine is propounded by General CASS, the Secretary of State, in terms, doubtless peculiarly palatable to the people of the United States, but which seems designed *to challenge a most decisive dissent on the part of the British Government.* If the demands of America were couched in language of less significance, we should have no fear of the result of the present difference. But can any Ministry in Great Britain accede to an exposition of the claims of the Washington Cabinet, *which virtually must put an end to all efforts at suppressing the traffic in slaves?*

The New-York *Herald*, which, of course, occupies the van in seeking to embroil the relations of the two countries, with great industry, has collected twenty-seven cases in which, as it alleges, the American flag has been insulted. The most cursory glance at the details of some of these will suffice to snow how industriously this journal is bent on mischief making. The details are so voluminous that we cannot possibly find room for even any considerable part of them, but going no further than the accounts given by the masters of vessels themselves, we cannot fail to see that there is a constant effort made by every master who comes in to become at once the hero of a fresh outrage. Yet some instances of more candor are found in nooks and corners of the papers, not a great many, indeed, yet enough to suggest to one the inquiry, how it happens that an officer who in one case conducted himself with all the decorum of a gentleman and all the delicacy of a Captain in charge of one of H. M.'s ships, performing an unpleasant duty, should the next be insulting in the most gross and wanton manner the proverbial sensitiveness of the United States mercantile marine.

Yet after making as ample allowance as possible for the evident tendency to exaggeration, enough, we fear, remains to show that the United States have, in fact, cause of just complaint in this business, unless the whole of the stories are absolutely false, which we do not believe.

Is it true, as stated by so many witnesses, that American vessels were watched and boarded in the harbor of Sagua la Grande? If so, the duty of Her Majesty's Government, however painful, is not, we apprehend, questionable, and the Ministry of the day, whether Liberal or Conservative, *will not flinch from the performance of that duty.* Is it true that the lives of American seamen, and even of women and children on board American vessels, have been jeopardized by an armed attack on unoffending vessels? If it is, by all means let Great Britain do by the States to-day what she would expect them to do by her to-morrow under circumstances of similar gravity and importance.

The question which people at home will ask is, what should we expect our own Government to demand under the like circumstances? And whatever the answer may be, *the Ministry will hasten to act in the spirit of it*, and the people be forward to see that justice, ample and speedy justice, is done to the United States.

As regards the visitation of vessels at Sagua la Grande, we observe that the masters of the two vessels which were boarded by H. M. S. *Buzzard*, have reported at Boston that no indignities were offered to them. The indignation, they assert, was chiefly felt (as it ought to have been) by the Spanish authorities. The Spaniards were right. The independence of Spain was most seriously involved in this transaction, and to our minds it is far from palliating the conduct of the *Buzzard*, that an insult appears to have been offered to that weak and despised crown which no officer in her Majesty's service would have thought of offering to France or the United States, and if any consideration can render this affair more unaccountable than it otherwise would be, it is the obvious impolicy, we had almost said the madness, of committing an attack so certain of embroiling Spain with the United States, a state of things which every effort of Great Britain should aim at preventing by all honorable means.

The uncertainty to which we have before alluded as hanging over the transactions complained of, though sufficient to prevent any premature judgment being passed on any officer concerned in the a leged outrages on the high seas, is yet favorable to the enunciation of those broad principles on which the conduct of Great Britain on this occasion must be regulated. To announce at once the doctrines for which the two powers will contend is what is just and natural. And first we may say that this crisis *must at least result in a distinct understanding between the two countries as to the laws applicable to the right of visitation.* This most important question must no longer be left a matter of doubt or delicacy.

Indeed, it is obvious to observe how adroitly Gen. CASS seizes this opportunity of claiming for American vessels the highest possible rights of immunity on the high seas. It does not, of course, say that every vessel displaying the stars and stripes is to be considered exempt from inquiry, visitation, and even vigilance, on the part of British cruisers; but short of this he makes the boldest stand possible when he says that let the voyage of the *Cortez* have been of what character soever, she carried papers showing her nationality, and therefore was not subject to search.

What the British Government may be expected to contend for is this—that, *whenever a just ground exists for suspecting a vessel on the high seas to be a slaver, she is subject to visitation, in order to ascertain her real character, and if, on investigation, she turns out to be a slaver, she is liable to capture.* We doubt whether Great Britain would allow any Ministry, whatever its home policy, to give up this most reasonable claim, and if the United States will not assent to it, it is not easy to foresee how the present questions can be amicably settled.

More British Visits.

BOARDING OF THE WESTMINSTER.

From the New-Orleans Delta.

We learn from Capt. WAMACK, of the packet ship *Westminster*, arrived yesterday, that when off Anguila Island, on the 30th May last, he was boarded by an English man-of-war schooner, the Lieutenant of which came on board in a very unceremonious manner. After gaining the deck, with a sword by his side, he was courteously invited in the cabin, though the unfortunate Lieutenant seemed to be somewhat embarrassed at beholding a sad disappointment, for he ascended the ship's side with the golden hope that he had captured a slaver. Her Royal Majesty's official being asked, during his visit, if he did not take the *Westminster* to be a slaver, he replied that such was his reason for calling, and stated that he had captured, a few days previous, a ship of 1,200 tons burden, and $16 000 in gold. After taking the name of the ship, where from, &c., he took a very polite departure.

A VOLLEY INTO THE A. A. CHAPMAN.

From the same paper.

On Sunday morning, the 30th ult., the brig *A. A. Chapman*, Captain LAURENT, when eight miles from the island, and twenty from the Moro, was overhauled by the British steamer *Styx*. The sea at the time smooth and wind light. The brig was going about two miles an hour. The steamer fired a blank shot and set her colors. The brig also hoisted hers, keeping on her course. The steamer then ran along side within hailing distance, and fired a volley of small arms in her rigging, but as Captain L. still kept his way, the steamer was laid across his bows, her ports thrown open, and her guns run out. The brig was then hove to and catechized, and allowed to go on her way, the officer boarding remarking as he left, "Remember, Captain, this is H. B. M. war steamer *Styx*, and not the *Forward*," (the brig once having run away from the latter.) The Captain protested against the outrage, and on reaching Havana made a full statement of the affair, affidavits, &c., to be forwarded to Washington by the American Consul.

About twenty miles from Havana exchanged signals with a division of the Spanish fleet on a cruise for exercise and health.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 15.

$1,000	Virginia 6s	93½	
39,000	Missouri St. 6s	86¾	
10,000	do	b60	86¾
30,000	do	b60	87
6,000	Cal. State 7s	87	
1,000	Cal. State 7s n.b.	85¾	
5,000	N. Car. St. 6s	97	
1,000	N.Y.Cen.R S.Bs.	85	
4,000	N.Y.Cen.R.R.7s	103¾	
1,000	Erie 4th Mtg Bds.	60	
11 000	Hud. Riv. 3d Mtg	66	
2,000	Harlem 2d M'g.s5	74¼	
2,000	Ill. Cen. RR. Bds	86¾	
5,000	do	86	
3,000	La C. & Mil. l.g.b	30½	
7 000	do	30	
4,000	do	b60	30½
1,000	Gal &Ch.2d m. b.	84	
15	Bank of Commerce	103¼	
50	Am. Ex. Bank	103	
20	Imp. & Tra. Bank	105½	
50	Fms. Loan & Tr. Co.	50	
23	Del. & Bud.Can.Co.	97½	
225	Pacific M.S.S.Co.	s30	78
25	do	s30	78
75	do	s30	77
1150	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	81¾	
700	do	b60	81¾
200	do	s3	81½
180	do	s10	81½
50	do	s10	81¾
25	Erie Railroad	16½	
150	do	16¾	
1050	do	16¾	
50	Hud. River RR.	c	27¼
10	do		27½
50	do	s30	26½
100	do	c	27½
50	do	s3	27
150	Harlem Railroad		10¾
10	Second-av. R. R.		91¼

SECOND BOARD.

$7 000	Tenn. St. 6s '90..	93	
2,000	Ohio St 6s, '60..	100½	
10 000	Mich. C.R.8 Pct. 1st Mt.		
	Sin'g F'd Con.Bs.	93½	
7,000	Han & St. J.R Bs.	60	
10	Pac. Mail Stm Co.		76¾
50	do	s30	76
100	do	b30	77
200	do	s30	75
175	Canton Co.		19
30	N.Y. Cen. R. R.		81¾
150	do	s30	81½
100	do	b30	81¾
50	do	b60	82
200	do	s3	81½
50	do	s30	81¾
100	do	b30	82
300	do	s4	81¾
500	Reading R. R.	b3	42½
250	do		42¾
50	do	s10	42
100	do	s30	41½
50	do	s10	41¾
200	do	s30	41½
200	do	s60	40
263	M. So. & N. Ia. R.		21½
50	do	s10	21
85	La C. & Mil. R.		6½
150	M.S.&N.Ia pf st.	b30	43¼
50	do		43½
50	do		43¾
100	Panama R. R.	s60	108½
55	do		109¼
100	Ill. Cen. R. R.	s30	83
40	Cleve. Col & Cin. R.		93
10	Gal. & Chic. R.R.		84½
50	do	b30	84¾
50	do		84¼
279	do	s3	84
250	do	s10	84
50	do	s20	84
100	do	s30	84
400	Clev. & Tol. R.R.	b3	34
500	do		33⅞
100	do	b60	34
100	do	s10	33⅞
600	Chi. & R. I. R. R.		2
	do	s10	71⅞
250	do	s30	71¾
300	do	b30	72
100	do	s10	72
50	do	s30	72
100	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	s60	20
150	do		20¼
100	do	s10	20⅜
100	do	b60	20½
170	do		20¾
100	Hud. Riv. R.R.	s30	26½
50	do		26⅜
50	do		26½
50	Mil. & Miss. RR.		20½
25	do	b60	20¾
100	Erie Railroad	b30	16⅝
100	Reading R. R.		42⅝
100	do		43¼
500	do	s3	43⅜
600	do	s3	43
700	do		43
100	do	b3	43
300	do	s60	42
400	do	s30	42⅜
35	Mich S.&N.Ia pf.	sk.	43
100	Clev. & Tol. R.R.		33¼

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$1,000	California 7s	85	
2,000	C. of Wheeling 6s.	33½	
10	Imp. & Traders' Bk.	105½	
10	Bk. State of N. Y.	103¾	
150	Mech. Bk. of Wmsb'g	160	
20	New World Fire I. Co.	106	
58	Safe, Fire Ins. Co.	48	
10	Harm. Fire Ins. Co.	91	

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 15—P. M.

The award of Treasury Bills by the Secretary, at Washington, was partially announced this morning as $2,805,000 at 4½ ₱ cent., and $1,195,000 at 4¾ ₱ cent. Among the bidders at the lowest rate, the Bank of Commerce secures $1,500,000; MARIE & KANZ, $300,000; HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO., $100,000; and VAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL, $400,000; all of this City. The amount awarded at 4¾ ₱ cent is distributed among bidders who offered in the aggregate for nine millions dollars at this rate.

The following is the full list of all the bidders—successful and unsuccessful:

		Per cent.
G. S. Robbins & Son, New-York	$1,000,000	4¾
United States Trust Company	450,000	4¾
Oriental Mutual Insurance Co., do	25.000	5
Oriental Mutual Insurance Co., do	25 000	5½
Suffolk Bank, Boston	100,000	4¾
Suffolk Bank, Boston	100,000	5
Ætna Insurance Company, Hartford	100,000	5
Auguste Belmont, New-York	1,000,000	4½
Tradesman's Bank, New-York	50 000	4¾
Park Bank, New-York	400,000	5
New-Haven Bank	10,000	4½
New-Haven Bank	20,000	4¾
New-Haven Bank	30,000	5
R. R. Robinson & Co., Wilmington D.	100,000	5
State Bank, Montpelier	50,000	5
East River Savings Institution, N. Y.	75,000	4¾
East River Savings Institution, N. Y.	50,000	4½
Appleton & Co., Baltimore	100,000	4½
Appleton & Co., Baltimore	100,000	4¾
Appleton & Co., Baltimore	20 000	4¾
Appleton & Co., Baltimore	15,000	4½
Appleton & Co., Baltimore	15,000	5
McKim & Co., Baltimore	100,000	4½
McKim & Co., Baltimore	100,000	4¾
McKim & Co., Baltimore	100,000	5
Trevor & Colgate, New-York	200,000	4¾
Trevor & Colgate, New-York	200,000	5
Benj. H. Field, New-York	75,000	4¾
Benj. H. Field, New-York	225,000	5
Bank of Metropolis, Washington	100,000	4½
Bank of Metropolis, Washington	100,000	4¾
Bank of Metropolis, Washington	100,000	5
Pynchon Bank, Springfield	10,000	5½
Pynchon Bank, Springfield	10,000	5¾
Pynchon Bank, Springfield	30,000	6
Sewall, Ferris & Co., New-York	250,000	6
Roosevelt & Son, New-York	100,000	4¾
Roosevelt & Son, New-York	100,000	5
New-England Bank, Boston	50,000	5½
New-England Bank, Boston	50,000	4¾
New-England Bank, Boston	50,000	5
Farmers' Bank, Lancaster, Penn	20,000	4¾
Farmers' Bank, Lancaster, Penn	20,000	5
Ketchum, Howe & Co., New-York	50,000	4¾
Ketchum Howe & Co., New-York	200,000	5
Bank of Commerce, New-York	1,500,000	4½
M. Morgan & Sons, New-York	30.000	4¾
M. Morgan & Sons, New-York	90,000	4¾
M. Morgan & Sons, New-York	30,000	5
H. Meigs, Jr., & Smith, New-York	200,000	4¾
H. Meigs, Jr., & Smith, New-York	300,000	5
Phœnix Bank, New-York	100,000	5
Phœnix Bank, New-York	100,000	4¾
J. P. Richards, New-York	100,000	4¾
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Phil'a	100 000	4¾
Van Vleck, Read & Drexel, N. Y.	400,000	4½
Van Vleck, Read & Drexel, N. Y.	1,100,000	4¾
Van Vleck, Read & Drexel, N. Y.	2,500,000	5
E. W. Clark & Co., Philadelphia	200,000	4¾
E. W. Clark & Co., Philadelphia	1,000,000	5
Thompson Brother, New-York	1,000,000	4¾
Read & Lathrop, New-York	50,000	4¾
Hoffman, Campbell & Co., New-York	100,000	4½
Hoffman, Campbell & Co., New-York	250,000	4¾
Hoffman, Campbell & Co., New-York	450,000	5
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morrison, N.Y.	50.000	4½
Cronise & Co., Philadelphia	200.000	4¾
Cronise & Co., Philadelphia	800,000	5
Sweeny, Rittelhouse, Fort & Co., W'h'n.	1,000,000	4¾
Sweeny, Rittelhouse, Fort & Co., W'h'n.	2,000,000	5
Marie & Kanz, New-York	1,200.000	4¾
Marie & Kanz, New-York	300,000	4½
Hoguet & Boell, New-York	30,000	4½
Hoguet & Boell, New-York	30,000	4¾
Hoguet & Boell, New-York	40,000	5
W. C. Bestor, Washington	3,000,000	5
Riggs & Co., Washington	200,000	4¾
Riggs & Co., Washington	3,800,000	5

The first deposits of Gold in exchange for the Bills accorded at 4½ ₱ cent., was made at the New-York Sub-Treasury to-day, amounting to $1,200,000. These raise the present balance in the Government office here to $5,625,702. Owing to the confusion in the departments at Washington, on the adjournment of Congress, no official advices, in regard to the Treasury Bills, were received here to-day. The Loan Bill, as finally passed by Congress and approved by the President, limits the rate of interest to 5 ₱ cent. The appropriations made for the fiscal year, beginning July 1 next, indicate a total budget of expenditure of nearly *eighty millions dollars*. The Mail contracts for the Aspinwall and Pacific service were practically extended a year from October next, by provision in the General Post-Office appropriation. Provision was also made, on reduced terms, for the resumption of the Collins Liverpool service, but nothing is yet known as to the future disposition of the steamships of the late Company, now laid up at the Collins dock.

The additional business in London Exchange for the Boston Steamer, sailing to-morrow, was done at 109@109¼ ₱ cent. for Canada and Southern bank bills, and 109¼ ₱ cent. for bank bills drawn here. About £30,000, at 109 ₱ cent., were taken early in the day. The market left off steady Money rules cheap and abundant at call and on short paper. There is less disposition, as the season advances, to take long-date bills at low rates. Next week, $1,800,000 New-York State Stock, bearing 5 ₱ cent. interest, is to be awarded at Albany. This will scarcely be felt on the market, as the State immediately pays off $3,000,000, due July 1.

The tendency to weakness shown in the Stock dealings at the close of business on Monday was again felt at the morning Board on the Share list, while there was a renewed inquiry for State Stocks. The sales on the former were to a moderate amount, prices being generally ¼@1 ₱ cent. off. In the afternoon, on the printed sales, prices were steady, and the cash bids rather higher on New-York Central and Reading. The former left off 81¾@82; Reading, 42¾@43 ₱ cent, after a pretty free demand for both Stocks. Hudson River was less firm, and nearly all the Western Road shares were weakened by the continued advices of rainstorms in that quarter. The rapid advance in Pacific Mail, of yesterday, brought forward some parcels of stock at 78@77@76½ ₱ cent. Panama was firm, and Delaware and Hudson ½ ₱ cent. better than on Monday. There was a large proportion of time business on the general share list to-day, both buyers' and sellers' option; the latter, however, being, as usual on a weak or indifferent market, in the ascendant. The time-bargains in Illinois Central shares were 1 ₱ cent lower on the telegraphic advice that the Cairo ter minus of the Road is overflowed, and the Bonds of the Company are also 1 ₱ cent. lower. We hear that the trains of the road will be transferred to Mound City, on the Ohio River bank, four miles above Cairo, which point, at last advices, was secure. The general market left off dull.

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT SIN CE SEPT. 1.

	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855.	1854.
Rec. at P'ts	2,946,000	2,859,000	3 405,000	2,538,000	2,734,000
Ex. to G. B.	1,528,000	1,305,000	1,745,000	1,338,000	1,335.000
Ex. to Fr'ce..	352 000	368,000	470 000	399.000	278,000
Ex. o'r F. P.	326.000	376,000	473,000	243,000	285,000
Total Exp't.	2,2 6,000	2,049,000	2,688,000	1,980,000	1,898,000
St'k on h'd.	426.000	260,000	262,000	162,000	456,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Rec. at P'ts	22.000	9.000	19,000	34,000	27.000
Ex. to G. B.	42.000	14,000	62,000	30,000	27.000
Ex. to Fr'ce.	2.000	3,000	6.000	3.000	8,000
Ex oth'r F.P.	6,000	3 000	8,000	4,000	4,000
Total Exp'ts.	50,000	20,000	76,800	37 000	39,000

Mr. WRIGHT's Circular of this week remarks:

"The present crop will result in 3,100,000 bales, and exceed this amount should the receipts of new Cotton in August be equal to expectation. The growing crop is looking well, and the reports from every section are highly favorable. From the Mississippi River the accounts are more and more gloomy; the overflow continues, with no prospect of the waters subsiding by the end of June. All idea, therefore, of making any Cotton on the submerged lands must now be abandoned. It is too early, as yet, to form a positive estimate of the damage likely to ensue, but in as much as the water is higher in the Missouri, and at St. Louis, Cairo and Memphis, than at any time this year, and is still rising, there is great risk that the worst apprehensions consequent upon the annual rise of the Missouri being superadded to the already high state of the lower rivers will be realized. Considering these circumstances, and the heavy rains in the West since the date of my last, I am compelled to admit that the damage from the overflow cannot be set down at less than 200,000 bales, and it may not be extreme to place it in round numbers at a quarter of a million of bales."

The following are the Currency, Land-Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us by Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS.

	Per cent. dis.		Per cent. dis.
New-York St. Currency	30c. ₱ 100@	Illinois and Wis.	1@1¼
New-England and		Virginia	½@¾
New-Jer. 15c. ₱ 100@	¼	Michigan	—@1
Phil. & Balt. 15c. ₱ 100@	¼	Tennessee	—@2½
Interior Penna	½@¾	Free Ind	—@1¼
Interior Maryland	½@⅝	La. and Mobile	½@¾
Ohio, Kentucky, Ind. and Missouri	½@¾	Canada	½@⅝
South Carolina & Georgia	—@⅞	Assorted packages N. Y. State, ¼ discount.	
North Carolina	1¼@1½	Assorted packages N. Eng. State, ½ disc't.	

LAND WARRANTS.

Buying Price.		Selling Price.	
40 Acres	105	40 Acres	110
80 Acres	90	80 Acres	93
120 Acres	78	120 Acres	82
160 Acres	80	160 Acres	92

DRAFTS AND CHECKS.

Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia	buying ¼ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Baltimore	buying ½ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Boston	buying ¾ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati	buying ¾ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Chicago	buying 1¼ dis.
Drafts and Checks on St. Louis	buying ¾ dis.
Drafts and Checks on New-Orleans	buying ¾ dis.
Bank of England Notes ₱ £	$4 85
Bank of France Notes ₱ Franc	18c.

SPECIE.

Silver.	Buying.		Buying.
Mexican Dollars	1 05@ —	Spanish Quar's	23@ —
Spanish Dollars	1 07@1 10	Spanish ½ and 1-16th ₱ oz	1 21 —
Five Franc Pcs	97@ —	Gold.	
French Crow